

150,000 MEN IN MUNITION WORKS STRIKE IN VIENNA

News Of Hunger Uprising
Is Suppressed By Austrian
Censorship

SHOPS PILLAGED

Opening Of Negotiations
For Peace Demanded By
Workmen's Council

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 22.—There have been fresh bread riots in Vienna. More than 150,000 munition workers are on strike in the city.

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 21.—News of the Austrian hunger strike has been suppressed by the censor.

Amsterdam, June 21. Besides a demand for an early general peace, the Workmen's Council of Vienna has renewed its demand for "No annexations and no indemnities" and also for the formation of a league of nations.

These resolutions have been conveyed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by a deputation of Social Democrats with a request to negotiate with the enemy governments.

Hungary Ready To Send Food

Amsterdam, June 21.—According to the Berlin Tagblatt the Hungarian Government has announced that it is ready to send to Vienna 1,000 wagons of potatoes and 1,000 wagons of peas and beans.

Amsterdam, June 22.—A message from Vienna states that the arrival of a thousand wagons of grain from Germany have alleviated the situation.

London, June 21.—Spies reports speak of serious disturbances in Vienna. They state that 100,000 workers at the arsenal work-shops and aeroplane factory struck work and 50,000 demonstrators pillaged the shops and marched in procession through the streets demanding peace and bread. Sanginary rioting ensued and the police intervened with drawn sabers.

No confirmation of the above has been received up to the present.

Effect On People Feared

Paris, June 20.—A message from Basle states that an ordinance from the Minister of Food Supplies in Austria reduces by one half the bread ration on Vienna so that it is now only 630 grammes per head per week. The Austrian Government has tried up to the present to avoid this extreme measure because it feared the political effects it was likely to have on the population of the capital.

Amsterdam, June 23.—A message from Budapest states that many of the Hungarian towns have declared their readiness to reduce their corn quotas in order to alleviate the situation in Vienna and other Austrian towns. Budapest has already sent a large supply of meat, fruit and vegetables and 22,000 hares to Vienna.

A message from Budapest states that Count Karolyi, speaking in the Lower House, said that four persons had been killed and seven injured in a collision between the police and strikers at the State Engine Works. On the 21st the Premier, Dr. Wokier, said that the casualties occurred June 19 and added that there had been frequent strikes at these works and they were extending to other factories.

500,000 Men Killed In Great Offensive

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 21.—Since March 21, 500,000 men have been killed in the new offensive.

Dr. Reinsch Going Home For a Short Furlough

Reuters Pacific Service

Peking, June 24.—Mr. Reinsch, the Minister, and his family left for Port Arthur on Saturday, after which Mr. Reinsch will proceed to America on a three months' furlough, leaving Japan about July 10. Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of the American Legation, is transferred to Tokyo and Mr. J. V. MacMurray from Tokyo to Peking.

Conscription For Ireland And Home Rule Abandoned

Government Backs Down On Both Measures,
Admitting Failure To Execute Them

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—In the House of Lords today Earl Curzon announced the decision of the Government not to proceed with Home Rule and conscription in Ireland.

He reviewed the altered conditions since the report of the Irish Convention was presented.

Earl Curzon remarked that the earlier decision of the Government to apply conscription to Ireland was supported by the unanimous sentiment of every part of the United Kingdom and of the over-seas dominions and of the United States, where Irishmen were being conscripted.

The synchronistic announcement of the intention to introduce Home Rule for Ireland was a mere accident.

He repudiated the suggestion that any element of bargaining had entered into the former policy of the Government.

The change of policy had been influenced by the discovery for the first time, in May, of the sinister and formidable Sinn Fein conspiracy. The spirit of the Convention everywhere had disappeared in Ireland, while public opinion in Great Britain and the Dominions had also changed and it became apparent that the Home Rule Bill would not have a chance of acceptance in the House of Commons and to proceed with it would have almost amounted to a crime.

This situation reacted on the proposal to introduce conscription. Two great events had happened to change the situation: namely, the discovery of the Sinn Fein conspiracy and the action of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, who had ordered their flocks, under penalty of eternal damnation, to resist conscription to the uttermost.

The success of the new government scheme for voluntary recruiting would depend largely on the attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy and the Nationalist leaders and he would be very surprised if many of the clergy did not rally to the side of Great Britain in the present crisis.

The promise of grants of land was exactly the same policy as has been pursued in England for the last two or three years with relation to soldiers' small-holdings.

The situation in Ireland was still grave and had necessitated the proclamation of sixteen counties and cities under the Crimes Act but the arrest and deportation of the Sinn Fein leaders had produced a general sense of relief, felt by none more than by the Nationalist leaders themselves.

Earl Curzon's announcement of the abandonment of Home Rule and

conscription in Ireland caused a sensation in the Lobby.

The Daily News says that this confession of failure is bound to affect the prestige of the Government. It has been finally proved that it cannot settle the Irish question but the immediate settlement was never more imperative. The Daily News suggests that the advantage should be taken of the presence of the Dominion representatives to the Imperial War Conference in London to refer the question to the judgment of the Dominions.

The Morning Post remarks that the Government has again burned its fingers badly. Its abject surrender will hardly make the government of Ireland easier. The bed-rock fact remains that the Union must be maintained.

Mr. Lloyd George has agreed to receive a deputation from a committee appointed by all parties in both houses to urge the appointment of a commission to draft a scheme for Federal Home Rule.

The lobby correspondent of the Times states that the abandonment of Home Rule and conscription for Ireland are bound to react seriously on the political situation. The course of events is convincing members of the House of Commons that the only hope lies in federalism.

London, June 22.—In view of the speech made by Earl Curzon in the House of Lords, Mr. John Dillon and the Nationalists will shortly return to Westminster.

Serjeant Sullivan, K. C., Sir Maurice Dockrell and Mr. Henry McLaughlin explained that Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Nationalist M. P. for Galway City, has appointed an Irish recruiting Council.

Field Marshal Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in a message to the Council, says that the readiness and goodwill with which they have responded to the invitation confirms his unflinching belief in the sympathy of his countrymen with the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The task they have undertaken will bring joy to many an old comrade in the field, where the Irish regiments are looking to the boys at home to maintain their great tradition as a fighting race.

London, June 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in a letter to the press, says that until there is some assurance of a change in Irish sentiment the Federal system cannot be applied to Ireland and therefore there seems to be a complete bar to Imperial federation, which is impossible without Ireland.

The Times understands that the Government consider their proposals concerning Home Rule and conscription in Ireland as postponed but in no way abandoned.

AMERICANS NOW HOLD 38 MILES OF FRONT

900,000 Troops Have Been Sent
Overseas, Chief Of Staff
Announces

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 22.—Secretary of War Baker has announced that Americans alone are now holding thirty-eight miles of the western front. American troops are also participating in other sectors with French and British units.

Sufficient rapid-fire guns are now being manufactured to supply the needs of the Americans. The output will be increased as needed.

General March has announced that 900,000 American troops have been transported across the sea. He said that the United States is five months ahead of the program for placing an army in France. The present lull on the Western front may mean that the German divisions are being reformed for another drive. He said that on all fronts the armies of the Central Powers are being held.

BONUS FOR BIG SHIPYARD

(Reuters Agency War Service)

An Atlantic Port, June 22.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation announces that it is awarding a bonus of \$30,000,000 to an Eastern shipyard for extension and the construction of four big troopships.

The Weather

Gloomy and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77.6 and the minimum 71.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 89 and 72.

MAY APPEAL TO BRITAIN TO STOP OPIUM DEAL

Movement On Foot In Peking
For Intervention Against
Agreement

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, June 24.—It is definitely reported that the opium agreement was finally signed today though the report cannot be confirmed. A Chinese movement is afoot to appeal for determined intervention in the matter on the part of Great Britain to have the agreement cancelled.

Chinese Opium Deal Comes Up In Commons

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to a question asked by Sir Stephen Collins, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Government had been officially informed that the Chinese Government and Opium Combine have concluded an agreement for the purchase of the stocks of Indian opium lying in bond in Shanghai and Canton but it had no official information regarding their resale to a syndicate.

The Government had not participated in or given any official countenance to the negotiations leading to this agreement but, as the stocks mentioned were imported into China under the 1911 agreement, the Government was unable to prevent the conclusion of this private transaction.

As the importation of certificated Indian opium into China ceased to be legal with the expiration of the 1911 agreement, the Government had no reason to fear a revival of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic.

SUN LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI

Reuters Pacific Service

Kobe, June 24.—Sun Yat-sen left for Shanghai at noon yesterday on board the s.s. Omi Maru.

It Just Occurred To Her



—Darling, in The New York Tribune.

MARSHAL McRAE DEAD IN AMERICA, SAYS WIRE

Message From Washington Tells
Of U.S. Court Official's Death;
Taken Ill In Japan

Word of the death of Mr. Paul McRae, United States Marshal, was received here yesterday in a cablegram from Secretary of State Lansing to Judge Lohmeyer of the United States Court for China.

The message, which was dated June 23 at Washington, gave no details as to the time or place of Mr. McRae's death but stated that the remains were being shipped to Staunton, Virginia, for interment. It is believed, however, that death must have occurred in San Francisco shortly after Mr. McRae had landed there from the transport on which he was traveling home for furlough.

Marshal McRae left Shanghai about the middle part of last month and suffered a sudden seizure on May 23 while awaiting the transport in Nagasaki. He left in apparently the best of health and his many friends here had hoped that his illness might be of only brief duration.

Mr. McRae was 47 years old, being born in Cumberland County, Virginia, on April 17, 1871. He attended the University of Virginia for a year and held a diploma in constitutional and international law from Richmond College. For a time he practised law in Cumberland and for two years was commonwealth attorney. He was a member of the Virginia states legislature in 1906 and 1910 and was clerk of the British pecuniary claims commission from 1913 to 1915. He was appointed Marshal of the United States Court for China on February 22, 1915, coming out to the East in company with Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney. Since January 1 of this year following the resignation of Mr. E. B. Rose, he had also been acting clerk of the United States Court. He was a member of the American Club and the Golf Club and was well liked and popular among his many acquaintances here.

Mr. McRae comes of an old Virginia family and is survived by several brothers and sisters. A brother-in-law, Mr. Harry New, is United States senator from Indiana. A sincere tribute to Mr. McRae's unfailing good nature, industry and other likeable characteristics was expressed by Major Holcomb, the Marshal's oldest friend in China, who received the message here in Judge Lohmeyer's absence.

Allies Making Most Of Respite On West Front

German Willingness To Let Critical Time Slip By
While Americans Pour In Mystifies British

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, June 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We completely repulsed a strong local attack delivered after the heavy bombardment yesterday evening westward of Merris.

We took a number of prisoners in successful raids in the neighborhood of Morlancourt and at Buquoy.

There has been active artillery in the neighborhood of Aveluy Wood.

London, June 22.—Reuters correspondent at British Headquarters wires today:

The past week has been most unexpectedly serene on the British front. At the moment when it seemed most incumbent on the Germans to do something, they have done practically nothing, with a bare four months remaining in which to crush the Powers opposed to the Germans, which increase everywhere in strength, resources and vitality.

It is small wonder that speculation is somewhat at a loss to account for his apparent quiescence. The Germans are waiting, though they know that waiting is bad for them. An explanation may be found in the weather in Flanders, where rain has been pouring down steadily for the three nights.

If the weather be not responsible for the German delay, one is forced to fall back on one of two assumptions: either he is awaiting the arrival of more troops from Russia or possibly his armies may be suffering from some sort of epidemic.

Whatever has been the reason for the delay, the past two weeks have been of the utmost value to us. In a certain sector, not on the British front, the transformation wrought in fifteen days on its capacity for defense is almost past belief and what has happened there may well be happening elsewhere.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

wires this evening that there is nothing special to report.

We destroyed one enemy aeroplane. Two of ours are missing.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We took a few prisoners and inflicted casualties during a raid on patrols in the Villers-Bretonneux and Strazeele sectors.

London, June 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns and inflicted many casualties in raids and patrol encounters in the regions of Aveluy Wood, Hebuterne, Boyelles, and on both banks of the Scarpe.

We repulsed with loss several attempts to recapture ground northward of Merris.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

In a raid last night northward of the Scarpe the Scottish troops penetrated the German trenches, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy's garrison, captured a number of prisoners and destroyed a number of dug-outs and several machine-guns.

Low clouds and rain greatly hampered flying on the 20th. One enemy machine was brought down. One British machine is missing.

British Reconnoitring Activities

A German official communique reports:

The enemy kept up his violent thrusts for reconnoitring purposes along the whole of Prince Rupprecht's front. He was repulsed everywhere.

Our hospital buildings in the valley of the Vesle have twice recently been the objective of the enemy aircraft.

London, June 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Aviation.—Low clouds and rain interfered with flying yesterday and the enemy aircraft displayed little activity. We destroyed nine German

(Continued on Page 13)

AUSTRIANS, BEATEN, FLEE BACK ACROSS PIAVE IN DISORDER

Italians Inflict Serious De-
feat From Montello
To The Sea

IN FULL PURSUIT

American Airmen Take
Part In Battle For
First Time

QUIET IN HEIGHTS

Teutons' Early Defeat There
Forces Them To Re-
form Forces

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, June 23.—(Official). From Montello to the sea the enemy has been defeated and, closely pursued, is re-crossing the Piave in disorder.

Rome, June 22.—An official communique reports:

The enemy's offensive has not been renewed since Thursday evening.

We repulsed with sanguinary losses a strong local attack in the direction of Lossone.

The enemy concentrated a violent fire on the Montello and Monte Grappa region.

We crushed the subsequent advances of the Austrian infantry.

We again enlarged our bridgehead at Cavazuccheria, taking 150 prisoners.

We penetrated a post on Asiago Plateau and captured the garrison.

We brought down ten enemy aeroplanes.

Enemy Held Everywhere
An official communique reported yesterday:

The enemy pressure at Montello continued strongly yesterday but was held everywhere by us and our counter-attacks are regaining ground. The enemy attempted advances westward and southward and there was an animated struggle, particularly eastward of the Casa-Gheller-Baeuari line and in the vicinity of Nervesa Station. We took 400 prisoners and recaptured two batteries, which were promptly turned against the enemy.

We completely repulsed an attack westward of Candelo.

Our counter-offensive before Fagare and Zenson, which was begun on Wednesday night, continued irresistibly, carrying us to our positions of the previous day. The enemy suffered losses equal to his strenuous resistance. We took several hundreds of prisoners.

Westward of San Dona di Piave the enemy vainly attacked four times against Zenson but was forced to desist by his exceptionally heavy losses.

Parties of sailors and bersaglieri, northward of Cortelazzo, daringly broke into the enemy lines, took 200 prisoners and are firmly retaining the position they captured.

We extended our bridgehead at Cavazuccheria.

American airmen participated in the battle for the first time.

The Premier, Signor Orlando, told Parliament this evening that the situation generally was unchanged and there was no infantry fighting.

Austrians Claim 40,000

London, June 22, By Wireless.—An Austrian official communique reports:

We repulsed Italian attacks on Montello and westward of San Dona. Between the 15th and the 20th the enemy lost forty-two aeroplanes.

Our prisoners now total 40,000, including a few Czechoslovak Legionaries, who were immediately subjected to the treatment prescribed by martial law.

Reuters correspondent at Italian Headquarters describes the difficulties of campaigning there. He states that the whole countryside is one mass of vegetation concealing machine-guns while a maze of canals, dykes and ditches with trailing vines overhead impede a quick advance.

It is difficult to see more than ten yards ahead at some places.

Allies' Prisoners 12,000

Altogether 12,000 enemy prison-

ers have been captured since the opening of the Austrian offensive. An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports: The situation is unchanged on the British front.

Our counter-battery fire has been most successful in obtaining many direct hits on the hostile batteries and exploding numerous dumps.

Last night the Yorkshires carried out a successful raid against the enemy positions southward of Asiago, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking thirty-one prisoners.

Between the 13th and the 21st we destroyed twenty-three aeroplanes. Two British machines did not return.

Offensive Great Failure

London, June 21.—Generally the Austrian offensive is regarded, up to the present, as a complete failure. The objects of the enemy have not been anything like achieved in any part of the seventy-five mile front.

The Austrians now hold only the northeast corner of Montello, the Italians have re-entered Nervese and they have recaptured over half the ground they lost in the south. The Austrians are now only on the bridge in the Montello region, which is being heavily bombed, and it is believed that the Austrians on Montello have received no support since the 18th.

Up to the present the Austrians have used up thirty-five out of fifty-nine divisions. The bulk of their reserves are behind the mountain front, where possibly the enemy will renew the offensive while keeping up the pressure along the line of the Piave.

There is no sign that German troops are coming to assist the Austrians.

An Austrian official communique reports:

The enemy yesterday made vain efforts, with undiminished violence, to recapture the positions we have won westward of the Piave. The struggle at Montello increased in violence and we are destroying wave after wave of the enemy storm troops.

Hand to hand fighting is proceeding on a front of twelve kilometers, the Italians throwing in reserve after reserve.

We have taken 5,200 prisoners since the 19th at Montello alone.

An official despatch from the British Headquarters in Italy yesterday reported:

The situation on the British front is unchanged.

The total of the prisoners we took during the battle on the 15th and 16th is now 19 officers and 1,060 other ranks.

Our aircraft were active on the 15th. They destroyed ten enemy machines and dropped 1,460 lbs. of bombs on various targets.

Heavy rain is falling this morning.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters reported yesterday:

The position of this front has not changed appreciably.

Activity Along Piave

Very considerable activity continues along the Piave, where the enemy is attempting to widen his salients. We are counter-attacking continually and gradually reducing the small amount of ground the enemy still holds.

We continue taking prisoners, the largest number being obtained in the Posselt-Musile sector, where local counter-attacks resulted in the capture of more than 500 prisoners and a good deal of ground. Open warfare on a small scale prevails there.

Comparative calm continues in the mountain sectors, the enemy being compelled owing to the heavy losses he suffered in the initial attack to change or reconstitute most of the divisions employed in the Monte Grappa, Asiago and other mountain sectors and to collect munitions to replace the immense amount expended.

The latest German methods have been employed in the recent attempts made by the enemy to enlarge his salients, namely, formations in depth with storm-troops composed alternately of bombing specialists, rifle and bayonet experts and light machine-gun detachments.

Premier Rejoices At Victory

Rome, June 22.—The Premier, Signor Orlando, in a speech in the Senate said that the Italian army had victoriously resisted the greatest onslaught of the war against Italy. Another battle may be joined. Meanwhile we are entitled to claim the victory for, considering the enemy's superiority in numbers and his ambitions and aims, it was not a question of failure but of defeat for him.

It was wrong to say that the enemy's attack on the Plateau of Asiago and at Monte Grappa was merely a great demonstration. The epic fighting there, in which the British and French troops co-operated and which brought the enemy to a standstill in a single day, deserved to rank with the greatest battles of the world. The Italians, French and British fought with a fraternal concord which a national army could not have surpassed. Indeed, the ardent spirit of emulation intensified the concord of the three armies.

The stubbornness of their resistance to the fury of the Austrian assault was so equal that none could be said to have excelled the others.

The gratitude of the country was no less due to the defenders of the Piave, where the conditions were so different. The true line of defense was somewhat behind the river and this had been heroically maintained without the enemy even succeeding in driving the Italians from the approaches to the river.

Signor Orlando concluded by referring in eloquent terms to the past seven months of national discipline and anxiety and he said it was permissible for the people to demonstrate their legitimate pride.

The Premier's speech was frantically cheered.

Rome, June 21.—The Premier, Signor Orlando, talking to the Chamber of Deputies on Friday morning said that a line could have been established by the enemy on Thursday but the position of the Austrians was so dangerous that they

were obliged to continue their attacks in the hope of freeing themselves from the proximity of the Piave, the flooding of which prevented supplies reaching them.

Signor Orlando added that the Italians had hardly touched their reserves.

U-BOATS PAY HIGH TOLL TO ALLIED MARKSMEN

More And More Fail To Return: Problem Of Securing Crews Grows Serious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 22.—Reliable information from neutral sources shows that more and more submarines are failing to return to Germany and many of those which do get back are most badly damaged, necessitating extensive repairs, while the condition of the crews, both mentally and physically, is causing considerable anxiety.

This is partially confirmed by a lecture reported in the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten by the well-known German U-boat commander Rose, who spoke of the awful effects of depth-charge explosions on inexperienced crews. This is the first admission that the Germans are employing inexperienced crews in submarines.

Another submarine commander is quoted as having said that to send inexperienced men with U-boats to face the present day conditions is like taking a forced plant out of a hot-house and putting it in a northeast wind.

The Germans recently succeeded in salvaging a U-boat in Heligoland Bight which the British had sunk. All the plates were found to have been forced from their rivets and in some instances the crew were found standing bolt upright and dead. They had been suffocated by the air-pressure.

London, June 23.—Interesting narratives from a reliable source completely refute the German assertions regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of depth-charges and other British methods for coping with submarines.

For example, on a bright moonlight night a British patrol-boat noticed a submarine half a mile distant, apparently recharging.

The captain immediately put on full speed in the direction of the U-boat with the object of ramming her before she was able to submerge.

The submarine succeeded in submerging but the patrol-boat came up, dropped six depth-charges and then fired a shell at the center of a visible disturbance. Large quantities of oil came to the surface and cries for help were heard but only one survivor was found.

Besides the case of the German submarine-cruiser torpedoed by a British submarine near St. Vincent on May 11, other instances have occurred. For example, a British submarine espied, charged and successfully rammed an enemy submarine. The stern of the British vessel cut through the plates of the enemy and remained embedded.

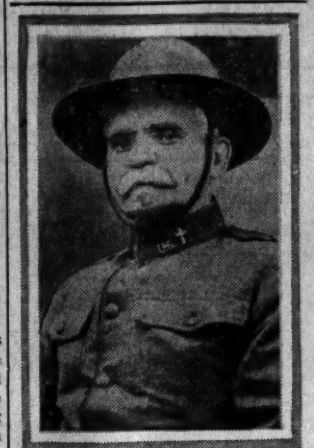
Both craft endeavored to extricate themselves, the enemy, through using her ballast tanks, almost came to the surface, bringing the Britisher along with her. Then the U-boat drew away in great difficulty and apparently frantically endeavoring to keep afloat but she subsequently sank.

Two other cases of the successful torpedoing of German submarines are mentioned, in one of which the opposing craft engaged in deadly attempts for nearly half-an-hour to obtain a favorable position. Superior British navigation won.

NI GOES BACK TO PENGPU

General Ni Shih-chung, the Tsuchun of Anhui, left Tientsin for Pengpu Sunday morning. It is understood that he no longer shares the radical views with the militant Tsuchuns since the shooting of General Lu Chien-chang by General Hsu Shu-cheng, an act which he himself disapproves. He was, in fact, disgusted with the militant crowd, whose repeated request to invite him to go up to Peking had only met with cold refusals.

Mormon Chaplain With Our Fighting Forces



BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS

Brigham H. Roberts, a chaplain of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, photographed at the training school for army chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Chaplain Roberts is the only Mormon at the school.

TWO \$10,000 DONATIONS SWELL Y.M.C.A. TOTALS

Anonymous Donors Give Big Boost To Annex Fund; Over \$55,000 Now Secured

Two \$10,000 subscriptions from anonymous parties were announced at the Y.M.C.A. tiffin of the \$250,000 Annex drive committee yesterday. The gifts, it is understood, were from prominent Shanghai men. It was rumored last night that another donation for \$10,000 will be announced today. The total figure for the amount secured now stands at \$55,547.

In addition to the two large contributions yesterday, Mr. S. W. Tsao's team brought in \$671, given by the employees of the B.A.T. Mr. A. O. Ben's group secured \$585, Dr. H. C. Mei's team announced the receipt of \$140 and Tls. 100 and several other teams reported small amounts. Already some of the teams are canvassing the employees of the large hotels with the idea of getting subscriptions similar to the one given by the B.A.T.

More than 100 Shanghai firms have donated either all or part of their advertising space in the various newspapers in this city for the benefit of the campaign.

The team workers and their friends will be entertained at a concert tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, when moving pictures of the work of the various departments of the Association will be screened. There will be only ten teams hereafter, four of the teams having combined into two on account of the sickness of one of the captains and the absence from town of another.

Three Chinese receipt books of the drive, Nos. 2626-2650, 2976-3000, and 8001-8725 and the same number of Chinese pledge books, Nos. 609, 313 and 316 have been mailed or stolen. If any of the books are recovered the committee will appreciate their return to the headquarters at 26 Nanking Road, (Telephone C. 5198).

Former German Chancellor Critically Ill From Apoplectic Stroke (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 20.—The Koelnsche Volks-Zeitung states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former German Chancellor, lies in a critical condition from an apoplectic stroke and there is little hope of his recovery.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states the price shows no change and the tone of the market continues good. Shanghai exchange eased temporarily a farthing but soon recovered to 4-7½ per tael.

FINANCE BILL IS PASSED (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

American And British Consulates At Tabriz Taken Over By Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 19.—The American Minister at Teheran reports that the Turks have sacked the American hospital at Tabriz and seized the British and American Consulates there.

TWO GERMAN AIRMEN LANDED IN DENMARK

Both Thought To Be Deserters Who Wish To Be Interned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, June 21.—Two German aeroplanes have landed in Denmark. Apparently the airmen are deserters who wished to be interned. One of them is believed to be Professor Nicoll, the author of the pacifist book "Psychology of the War," whom the German authorities sentenced to four months imprisonment for writing the book.

Serve Last Tea Today At Woman's Exchange

Tea Rooms To Close For Season; Special Warm Weather Menu

Patrons of the American Woman's Exchange are reminded that the last tea of the summer season will be served this afternoon. Complete preparations for warm weather eventualities have been made and there will be fans going and a comprehensive outlay of cooling beverages and ice cream will be available. Mrs. Trevor Thomas will be hostess for the afternoon and she will be assisted by Mrs. John Hykes, Mrs. H. Cameron, Mrs. Shroech and Miss Alfred.

It is announced that the drawing for the old blackwood tables will be held Friday morning at the Shop. There are still quite a number of chances unsold for the diamond brooch.

Berlin Denies Mines Sank Hospital Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 20.—A message from Berlin says that the statement made by the British Admiralty, cabled on the 16th, that the mines found in the route allotted to Dutch hospital ships were of German origin is officially denied.

Bulgaria Wants Change In German Relations?

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 23.—An unofficial report from a Dutch source, as yet unconfirmed, is that a Bulgarian commission has arrived in Vienna to negotiate with Austria concerning a change in relations with Germany.

HOLLWEG BELIEVED DYING

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Wheat Sent To Allies By America Totals 50,000,000 Bushels

California Alone Is Sending 72 Percent Of Flour Mill Output To France

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 22.—Nearly 50,000,000 bushels of winter wheat have been sent from America to the Allies during the present year. The stocks of butter, eggs and cheese in storage now are for above last year's stocks.

Five of the country's richest bankers have organized a million-dollar farming corporation. The corporation has acquired 200,000 acres of land in Montana for raising wheat.

Topeka, Kans., June 22.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has forecasted the winter wheat crop at 97,554,376 bushels from 6,654,686 acres of Kansas farming lands. This is the third largest yield in the history of the state.

Spring wheat is estimated at 368,089 bushels from 32,766 acres. This is four times as great as the 1917 crop. The oat yield is estimated at 71,499,880 bushels, with the largest acreage ever planted.

San Francisco, June 22.—Seventy-two percent of the total output of the flour mills in California is now being sent to France. 20,000 tons of dried fruit was sent last year.

40,000 sows are being placed on the farms with the purpose of greatly increasing the production of pork.

Dutch Convoy Awaits Approval Of Cargoes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, June 19.—The departure of the Dutch convoy for the Dutch Indies has been postponed owing to the manifests of the ships' cargoes being not quite in order. An extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers was held today, probably in this connection.

Germans Arrest 50 In Flanders As Spies

Sixteen Sentenced To Death, Including Women; Executions Already Carried Out?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 20.—The Germans have arrested over fifty persons in East Flanders on suspicion of espionage. Sixteen, including some women, have been condemned to death and it is rumored that the sentences have already been carried out.

Bombs dropped by air-men destroyed the submarine torpedo depot at Bruges. Several of the inhabitants were killed.

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SOLE AGENTS

MR. BALFOUR TALKS ON PEACE CHANCES

No Genuine Offer Has Ever Been Made, He Says In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied to a pacifist motion moved by Mr. P. Morrell, Liberal M. P. for Burnley, who asked for an assurance that the Government would lose no opportunity offered through diplomatic channels for settling the problems of the war by agreement and urging the revision of the secret treaties with the Allies which he alleged were inconsistent with the objects for which Great Britain entered the war and therefore were a barrier to a democratic peace.

Mr. Phillip Snowden, Socialist M. P. for Blackburn, seconded the motion.

Mr. Balfour said that Germany was pursuing her aim of universal domination with persistent and elaborate care and ruthless cold-blooded determination.

Our motives today were as high and pure as at the beginning of the war. Events which have occurred since 1914 have convinced every student, saving a few pacifists, that the war was the inevitable result of German ambition for world domination.

Referring to peace proposals like the letter written by the Emperor of Austria to Prince Sixtus, Mr. Balfour said that we had never rejected any proposals having the slightest possibility of producing the kind of peace all desired. There was no evidence that Germany has ever been serious in making such offers. Belgium stood out as the great and unanswerable proof of what the Germans would do if they thought that any military advantage could be obtained by their action. Germany has never openly and plainly stated that Belgium will be given up and restored and replaced in a position of absolute economic and political independence.

With the greatest emphasis Mr. Balfour repudiated the suggestion that there was the smallest difference with regard to war aims between ourselves and America. We cherished the same ideals and we were fighting for the same purposes on the same battlefield and making similar sacrifices.

Mr. Balfour defended secret treaties. They were made under conditions in which any government would have been bound to have acted in a similar manner. It was a mistake to suppose that the treaty with Italy stood in the way of peace. The Allies were prepared to listen collectively to all reasonable arrangements and the Government would not be deaf to any reasonable suggestion if such were made. Any proposal to the Allies would be considered on its merits.

These treaties were made by Great Britain with others as members of the Alliance and we should stand by them. These treaties do not provide any obstacle to the conclusion of an honorable peace and will not occasion any difficulty between ourselves and Italy.

Of more importance than, at the present time, attempting to review these treaties was the task of redressing the efforts of Austria and Germany and doing all possible to restore Russia to full national self-consciousness.

Everybody sympathizes with Russia today. Her sufferings have been little alleviated by the nominal peace forced upon her. I do not despair even now of our ability to do something material to restore economic and political unity and national effort in that great country.

So far as can be ascertained, the Central Powers at present do not intend to do anything more with regard to peace proposals than to offer very favorable terms to one of the members of the Alliance with a view to disintegrating the Alliance. He did not blame the Central Powers for setting such a trap but he would blame those falling into the trap and mostly those pacifists who apparently thought it criminal not to fall into it.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said that the Government and also the members on the opposition benches were desirous of an honorable ending of the war, but they all thought no peace would be honorable or satisfactory which was merely a truce. Peace when attained must leave the fewest possible causes of friction and jealousy, which divide small nations even more than they divide big nations.

He hoped that the future peace would be supplemented by a league of nations for the enforcement of peace. "We passionately desire an honorable peace but we are more and more convinced that it is only in order not to leave any nation like Germany power to repeat the evil under which the whole civilised world is at present groaning."

The pacifist motion was negatived without a division.

New Zealand Wool Bought By Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Wellington, June 21.—The British Government has arranged to purchase the woolclips in New Zealand until one year after the war, for the same price as was paid during the past two years.

Submarines Fewer In Mediterranean

Numbers Reduced Since May But Danger Still Remains, Say Japanese

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokyo, June 22.—Official: The enemy submarines in the Mediterranean have been reduced in number since the middle of May but their activities have not abated and require a vigilant watch.

Early on the morning of the 12th one of our destroyers, while engaged on convoy-duty, discovered an enemy submarine, which it immediately attacked, afterwards continuing with the convoy.

Later in the morning another of our destroyers discovered an enemy submarine and attacked it in co-operation with some British ships and aeroplanes.

Both attacks are believed to have been effective.

FORMER SHANGHAI MAN RECOGNISED IN PHOTO

Mr. G. Russell Minor Seen Standing In Trench In China Press Picture

In a cut published in THE CHINA PRESS Sunday, several Shanghai people, including Manager E. J. Hazen and several members of the Chinese staff of J. C. Whitney Company, 119 Szechuen Road, recognised Mr. G. Russell Minor, now with a unit of American Engineers in France, standing in a trench. Mr. Minor was with the J. C. Whitney Company in Chicago, then in Japan and then in Shanghai, leaving here last December for the United States, where he enlisted in the army. He is well known locally, having resided at the Shanghai Club. He was a member of the French Club and a tennis star at the club courts.

Mr. Minor left here December 23 of last year and ten days after reaching his home in Chicago enlisted and was sent to the training camp at Rockford, Illinois. With his 260 pounds, he encountered all sorts of difficulties in the camp. His weight made it necessary for army tailors to make a uniform for the big recruit as stock sizes were far too small.

He was assigned to an infantry regiment and a few days after he was enrolled the company was set to work digging trenches. The mud was soft and Private Minor was heavy. His 260 pounds went so deep in the mud that it required six officers to drag him out. "The next time the company went into the trenches, I was left in the kitchen," he writes.

Mr. Minor was then assigned to a company of Engineers as a stenographer and started for France.

NO WOOL SHORTAGE IN U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, June 22.—The War Industries Board has announced that there is no shortage of woolen goods. The public is warned against speculation in this commodity. It is said that stocks are ample for civilian needs.

U.S. Will Celebrate French National Day

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, June 22.—The observance of the French national holiday on July 14 has been arranged for throughout the United States.

SHANTUNG HARVESTING BUMPER WHEAT CROP

Farmers Are Getting Better Yield Than And In Last Ten Years

(China Press Correspondence)

Weihstien, Shantung, June 19.—The farmers in this district have been most busily engaged getting in the best crop of wheat that has been harvested in the last ten or more years.

Every available man, woman and child has been helping gather and thresh. The people are reaping from thirteen to fifteen Chinese bushels per Chinese acre which means that they reap between twenty-five American bushels per American acre. This is even a very good crop in the U.S.A. The kaffir corn and millet are also very good. The plants are about three times the size of those seen at this time last year so even if they have a dry summer and fall the crops of these grains ought to be very good.

The fruit all through this section this spring has been extraordinarily good. Prices have made big drops and flour has dropped to normal within the last few days. The farmer everywhere presents a smiling countenance when he meets you, which is very different from the one that which was seen the early part of this spring when everyone thought there was to be another drought.

The Point Breeze Academy has just held its graduation exercises in the Assembly Hall. Seven young men received their diplomas and are now taking the entrance examinations for admittance to the College of Arts and Sciences of the Shantung Christian University.

Robbers and bandits have been infesting the roads and villages in this and surrounding districts. They are especially unruly in Lo An Hsien where daily robberies are heard of, villages burned and people kidnapped for ransom. Arms and ammunition are easily procured by these "bad men" but are withheld from the villagers by the exorbitant prices asked when these, the people requiring protection, wish to buy the necessary articles with which to institute the defense which the present government does not give.

(China Press Correspondence)

Laihowfu, June 18.—Harvest is on, and it is quite a contrast from the harvests we have had for some years. Good rains have fallen through the spring, and the wheat yield is heavier than common. Joy and gladness reign on the threshing floors, save where an occasional neighborhood row breaks out.

Recently the Women's Bible Training School of the Southern Baptist Mission which is located at this place, closed its session. Six women received certificates for work done. On the night before the closing exercises the boys of the Royal Ambassadors gave an Anti-cigarette Play, which was very good. The graduation exercises were introduced by a dramatic representation of the life history of "Seven Women Who Knew Jesus." Good music was furnished by the pupils of the girls' school.

Rev. S. E. Stephens with some effective personal remarks presented Bibles to each of the women who finished. Most appreciated, perhaps, by audience and graduates, were the well-chosen and earnestly delivered words of parting by the lady principal, Miss Mary D. Willeford.

Rubber Controller Not Yet Appointed

Situation Being Carefully Watched, Says President Of Board Of Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 20.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Major-General Sir Ivor Philipps, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that no decision had been taken to appoint a rubber controller but the situation regarding rubber was being carefully watched in case some measure of control should become necessary.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS WILL GO TO LONDON

Delegates Will Attend British Labor Party Conference In August

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 20.—A delegation of American Socialists is going to London to attend the British Labor Party conference in August. It will afterwards confer with the Socialists of France, Italy and Switzerland.

The American Alliance of Labor and Democracy has issued a statement on behalf of the delegation emphasizing the opposition of America to the whole scheme for a conference at Stockholm, root and branch, and declaring that nothing can be gained by such peace conversations at the present time. It adds at any international Congress of Socialists the delegations from the autocratic countries must consist exclusively of those actively engaged in the effort to bring about an immediate overthrow of their governments by revolution.

St. Paul, June 20.—The American Federation of Labor has passed a resolution reaffirming its opposition to a meeting with the representatives of the working classes of the Central Powers until Germany's military machine has been crushed, declaring that the true attitude of the working classes in the enemy countries cannot be learned at such a conference as they are completely dominated by their militaristic and imperialistic leaders.

Mr. Samuel Gompers was re-elected President of the Federation and authorized to visit Great Britain, France and Italy in order to cement relations between the working classes in America and the Allied countries. It was also recommended that a permanent representative of the Federation should be maintained in Europe.

GERMANY PUNISHING ANTI-WAR SOCIALISTS

Hundreds Being Sent To Trenches And Others To Prison Cells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 21.—In the Prussian Lower House the Independent Socialist Deputy, Herr Hoffmann, stated that hundreds of Independent Socialists are being sent to the trenches as a punishment for political activity while those who are not fit for military service are being sent to prison, where many perish of hunger.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA AT STRAINED RELATIONS

Germany Trying To Reconcile Differences Between Two Allies Over Dobrudja

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 22.—An indication of the strained relations existing between Turkey and Bulgaria immediately due to the question of the future of the Dobrudja, as afforded by an article in a Sofia newspaper which suggests that Berlin and Vienna should dissipate the Turkish idea that the Bulgarians are dependent on the friendship of Turkey and must purchase it.

Confirmation of the above is forthcoming from a speech made by Baron von Kuhlmann in the Reichstag on the 21st, in which he admitted that public opinion in Turkey and Bulgaria is highly excited and Germany is endeavoring to reconcile their differences.

CAMOUFLAGE!

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

London, June 22.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail in a message dated the 17th states that Premier Tuan Chi-jui, interviewed, said that the Chinese soldiers near the frontier and at Harbin were available for co-operation with the Japanese. He hoped the rebellion would be suppressed within two months and then more troops would be sent to the frontier.

He recalled the German brutalities in the Boxer Rebellion and the seizure of Tientsin, and said that but for Germany China would be whole today. He was absolutely confident that the patience and tenacity of the Allies would be rewarded with victory. Every nation admired the high idealism which drove Great Britain into the war. He prayed that Heaven should bless Great Britain's arms.

In conclusion, the Premier announced his intention after the war, to open up China by development of her mineral wealth and railways.

Baby's Own Tablets an Excellent Remedy

When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion, colds, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, of great help. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dinette, Cheneville, Quebec, writes:—"I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MALTA'S PART IN WAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Malta, June 21.—The Governor, Lord Methuen, in a speech yesterday paid a tribute to that Malta "an in-

disestimable part of the Empire," had done in the war. It had contributed 24,000 men to the army and navy while those who remained at home had done much for the sick and wounded.

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"I was forced out to fight for a living—and I did!

"I slaved, and I saved. I worked harder.

"Then someone told me the Y. M. C. A. had an Employment Department. I went there. They got me a better job. I was surprised to learn that a thousand others had been supplied to Shanghai business houses by this department.

"My new employer asked me if I wanted to go to school. He offered to pay half my tuition; and I paid the other half.

"I went to the Y. M. C. A. Night School. There were 600 other students there.

"The rest is a story of hard work, more hard work—and success.

"I never had a chance before.

"What I am I owe to hard work and circumstances—but the Y. M. C. A. put the instruments of success in my hands!

"What the Y. M. C. A. did for me, you Mr. Reader can do for the Y. M. C. A. Give it the instruments of success—give its proposed \$250,000 Annex your financial support. Every dollar you contribute will build an opportunity for some Chinese boy. Fill out the blank and mail TODAY.



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Address.....

Delegates Of Provinces Discuss Peace In Nanking

Seventy Representatives Of Assemblies, Men Of Good Type, Seek To End Civil Strife

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, June 22.—So far there are some seventy delegates that have arrived in Nanking representing the Provincial Assemblies of twelve provinces. These delegates seem to be a very fine class of men, and are undoubtedly more representative of the people than members of the old Parliament. They have not come to Nanking with the purpose of stirring up trouble. Their idea is to end trouble. This city was selected as a meeting place because of the peace policy advocated by the Tsuchun of Kiangsu. These assemblymen have had invitations to meet in Shanghai and Canton, but they have refused to seek the protection of foreign nations in the treaty ports and the refuge offered them by the Constitutional Army in Canton.

One of the leading delegates remarked that the meeting proposed was to discuss means and ways to bring the country together. They were not ashamed or afraid and, therefore, saw no reason for them to assemble in Shanghai, and since they were not taking sides in the present struggle they felt it would be unwise to go to Canton. It would be well for the contending parties to seek the advice and assistance of this body of men who seem to be sane as well as patriotic.

Tsuchun Li Shun seems to be very quiet these days. He is doing very little in the way of offering advice to the Peking government, and is able to keep himself clear of the many intrigues going on in the capital. He has for the present given way to Tsuchun Kun the senior Tsuchun representing the Chihli faction in the Peiyang Party. There seems to be little doubt but that Tsuchun Kun, Li Shun, Chen Kuang-yuan and Wang Chan-yuan are still working in harmony. These four Tsuchuns are persistently advocating peace, and are proving a thorn in the flesh of Premier Tuan Chih-jui.

The report appearing in several papers that the son of the murdered general Lu Chien-chang is in Nanking is untrue. Young Lu is in Kiri working with his relative Tsuchun Meng-un-yuan. He recently addressed a telegram to President Feng Kuo-chang asking him to explain the murder of his father and the Mandate condoning it. He accuses President Feng of being responsible for the murder since it was upon the invitation of the President that General Lu went north. Everyone knows that the deceased general was working for peace under the instructions of President Feng, and that he had rendered valuable assistance to the Chihli faction during the past eight months.

There is no doubt that the President issued the Mandate in question under the pressure of Premier Tuan, but for doing so he will incur the censure of his colleagues in the Chihli faction. A copy of General Feng Yu-hsiang's telegram to the President has also

been published in which this general has demanded of the Chief Executive a full explanation of the murder of his father-in-law. Some reports here have it that General Feng Yu-hsiang has joined forces with the south in opposition to the Tuan party. This is hardly possible since General Feng is under the orders of Tsuchun Kun and it is not likely that he will desert him as long as his superior holds out for a cessation of hostilities. The murder of General Lu has tended to unite more closely the members of the Chihli Group.

It has been learned that General Ni Shih-chung the Tsuchun of Anhui is afraid to go to Peking because of his part in the murder of Lu Chien-chang. General Hsu Hsu-cheng has informed the Premier and President that he committed the deed after consultation with Tsuchun Ni. This may account for the report that the old Anhui Tsuchun is sick and unable to proceed to Peking.

A thing that has come to light which makes the act of Hsu Hsu-cheng the more heinous is the fact that the son of the murdered general was a school mate of Hsu Hsu-cheng in Japan and also a sworn brother. It appears that Hsu upon his return from Japan was continually in the home of the elder Lu who materially aided him in his advance in official life. One very high official remarked yesterday that, "Hsu Hsu-cheng was guilty of murdering his father." In the eyes of Chinese the custom of having "sworn brothers" is held most sacred.

In the elections the Anfu Club seem to be spending quite a sum of money in Nanking. It is understood that for each man elected a sum of some thirty thousand dollars is needed, and after the candidate has been elected an additional sum of ten thousand dollars is given him to assure the Club of his continued loyalty to their cause. Votes are openly bought and sold here, and it would not be surprising to find this new form of squeeze monopolised and used as security for another loan from Japan.

Hsu Shih-chang continues to be the favorite for the post of Chief Executive. He is remaining very quiet of late knowing that both Tuan and Feng must eventually exhaust themselves in their struggle against each other, and that the time will not be far off when the supporters of Hsu Shih-chang will be able to present his name for election with the support of the people and the military. The ex-Grand Secretary of State seems to have the support of all the civil factions in China as well as a majority of the younger military men. The main objection offered against his election is the fact that he is inclined to use too many of the old school. This, of course, is true, but Hsu well knows that his election will depend upon the amount of support he can get from the younger generation.

15, Hongkong. Yuenwo.
16, Tainan. Yuenwah.
16, Shamen. Hongshing
Entrance Tangtung
Lane Neapardoo.
21, Swatow. Liangwatt.

Office To Co-ordinate French-U.S. Activities

Tardieu Heads Central Bureau In Charge Of American Questions In France

(Renjer's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 20.—The American troops in France being already very numerous and coming over continuously, M. Andre Tardieu, formerly High Commissioner in the United States, has been placed in France at the head of a central office centralising the bulk of the questions concerning French and American relations, the development of co-operation in the war between French and Americans making it necessary to give thorough unity of direction to all measures to be completed both in France and the United States and to charge one person with all military, commercial and industrial matters in order to obtain a maximum co-ordination between the two countries, united in their common determination to win the war.

WARNS THE REICHSTAG OF NEW BARS TO TRADE

World Distrusts Germany Because Of Her Radical System, Says Von Schulze

URGES INTERNAL REFORMS

Colonies And Commercial Treaties Essential—Stein Fears Economic War

London, May 13.—The London Times publishes extracts from a speech made by Professor von Schulze-Gaevernitz, a well-known economist, in last week's Reichstag debate on the organization of a German trade offensive after the war. Among other things the Professor said:

"In order to raise the value of our securities, in order to replenish our stock of raw materials, we must, since we can expect no considerable influx of foreign loans, promote our export trade. Immediately after the war we shall have to re-establish our export capacity on higher level than before the war, since we shall more than ever need imports.

"First and foremost, the export of goods of high value must be promoted. The task of promoting exports is confronted with the menace of serious impediments. I do not attach tragic importance to the threatened economic war after the war. The hunger for goods will overcome every other consideration. Goods will be bought wherever they are to be found.

"Wants Colonies for Trade

"A more serious danger, in my opinion, is the spirit of economic nationalism that has got abroad, especially in England, but graver still, in view of the universal demand, is the universal scarcity of raw materials. The Australian zinc output has been spoken by England for many years to come. Palm kernel oil, too, has been made more difficult for us to obtain.

"We have no choice, therefore, but to secure for ourselves considerable colonies, capable of supplying us with raw materials. As an additional expedient we should conclude treaties providing for a supply of raw materials on the model of the peace treaties with Rumania and the Ukraine."

Urges Favored Nation Treaties

In von Schulze-Gaevernitz's opinion, the surest method of working up a new world connection is by means of most favored nation clauses, imposed as in the treaty of Frankfurt with France in 1871. Annexations may or may not be desirable, but from the point of view of Germany's future in the world, he holds it is absolutely essential that no nation should have a preference over any other.

"That," he said, "is the most important war aim, not only for Germany, but for all the nations interested in world economy—an equal place in the sun for everybody. But if Germany seeks equality of treatment, she must abandon the practice of dumping, which was so bitterly resented abroad. It should be to our own interest if we took account of these sentiments and declared our readiness to organize an international authority that would be charged with securing the honest observance of the most favored nation rule.

"If today we declare for such a system, we thereby encourage, as a glance at the foreign labor press shows, all those abroad who are in economic bondage and whose hostility to the policy of exclusion makes them, in the ultimate resort, friends of peace. If we pursue this policy, then the triple tariff system goes by the board and with it the possibility of conciliating our allies by means of special preferences, but that is to our interest.

"We cannot ignore the fact that our enemies embrace nearly the whole world. We cannot shut ourselves off. The whole world must be told that Germany does not claim any trade preferences in Turkey and that all she seeks there is the maintenance of her own position and equal rights for all nations."

World Distrust of Germany

In conclusion, the Professor drew the following political moral of the times:

"In formulating these wishes we must also inspire ourselves with the spirit from which springs the demand for the equal franchise, for behind every exchange of goods lie moral imponderabilia. No treaty of peace can guard us against the rejection of our wares, and this without any breach of a formal stipulation regarding equal rights. The

cultivation of sentiment is essential for the reconstruction of world economy.

"We Germans can best promote the world economic sentiment that we need by identifying our political activity more prominently with the progressive democratization of the classes which are less susceptible to international hatred. This we can surely achieve by means of the so-called internal readjustment which is or ought now to be proceeding in Prussia.

"Nothing has so estranged the world from us as our system of government hitherto. Every business man who has lived abroad has learned for himself that in this system of Government lie rooted the lack of sympathy and the mistrust which have confronted the German trader everywhere. There can be no doubt that the readjustment now in progress, which ought to spread from Prussia over the whole German Empire, possesses great economic importance, and that it is bound to make it easier for the German trader and for German goods to get back again into the world."

Stein Looks to Trade War

Herr von Stein, Secretary of the Bureau of Economics, in replying, said that he did not share von Schulze-Gaevernitz's view that the danger of an economic war need not be taken seriously.

"We must not treat this matter too lightly," he said. "We must reckon with the possibility, with the large probability that the war in the economic field will continue without regard for treaties of peace. Our enemies will not again live in peace and friendship with us.

"I do not regard our enemies as old women but as men, and as they have threatened us with an economic war they will want to go through with it. . . . After the war we shall have to collect our whole strength in order to maintain our position, and the best policy to this end is to promote production."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. July 1
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per June 26
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30

MAILS DUE.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela . . June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. July 1



Lack of Appetite

When you have no appetite and even the sight of food is nauseating, you will have to build up your blood to get lasting relief. No amount of dieting, stimulating drugs or any treatment that overloads the blood will help you for any length of time.

You can, however, always build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can be certain they will make the blood richer and purer with every dose. This healthy blood will help to make your stomach strong again, well. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer lasting benefit to every sufferer from indigestion.

Send for the free diet booklet "What to Eat and How to Eat." A postal card will bring it.

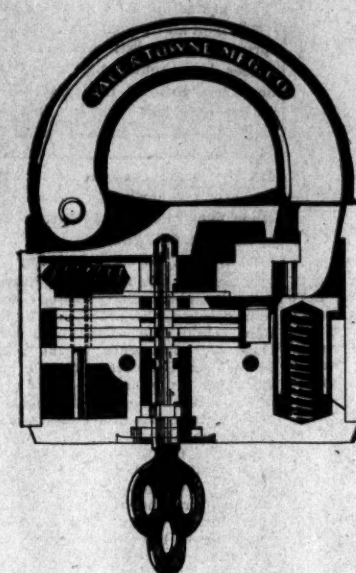
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six \$8/-, by the

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The Reason For Yale Security

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OPINIONS DIFFER WIDELY IN SHUN PAO VALUATION

Plaintiff Claim \$500,000 While Defendants Put It At Tls. 59,000; Judgment Reserved

The rehearing of the Shun Pao case on the question of extent of damages in the Mixed Court was heard and concluded yesterday at an all day session before Italian Assessor Ross and Magistrate Yu.

Expert evidence was introduced by both counsels for the plaintiff and defendants. Mr. Norman Thomson of the firm of G. H. and N. Thomson, chartered accountants, and Mr. R. W. Davis, secretary of the North China Daily News, Ltd., testified on behalf of the plaintiff on the valuation of the Shun Pao, while Mr. E. M. Ross of Messrs. Lowe, Hingham and Matthews, chartered accountants, and Mr. J. L. Cowen, manager of the Oriental Press, gave evidence on the valuation of the paper for the defense. The Court reserved judgment.

Both the expert witnesses for the plaintiff estimated the valuation of the newspaper at \$500,000, which figure was based upon the assumption that the earning capacity of the Shun Pao was about \$50,000 per year. Mr. Ross testified that the paper made a profit of Tls. 52,382 during the year ending December, 1914, but said that the books showed a slight loss during the year ending 1917. Mr. Cowen estimated the value of machinery of the Shun Pao at about Tls. 13,000.

Counsel for the defense, Mr. W. A. C. Platt, contended that the original value of the paper was Tls. 59,000 of which the figure given by Mr. Cowen represented the machinery and the balance, the value of the goodwill. The way he arrived at the figure was that the original price of the paper as purchased by the defendants was Tls. 120,000. This minus Tls. 15,000 of debts alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff and Tls. 61,000 of debts satisfied by the defendants for the paper gave the true valuation of the paper, namely Tls. 59,000.

Messrs. John Hays and G. D. Musso represented the plaintiff.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
May 22, Kobe. Whittall.
31, Shamen. Slamszetan
Post Office.
June 5, Irkutsk. Ruspost.
Postrestant Zelfmann.
7, Vladivostok. Penshyuan
Cheungansulu 52.
9, Swatow. Yihfat Yangshun
Street.
9, Canton. Liangfunhing
Wootok Lane Satsuenloo
11, Hongkong. Yuenkeesang.
12, Tokio. Gregorzevka
Poste Restante.

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British Imperial Unity War Factor, Says Premier

Lloyd George Toasts Representatives Of Dominions
And India At Banquet In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 21.—At the Parliamentary supper given by the Empire Parliamentary Association to welcome the Dominion Premiers and Ministers at the Royal Galleries of the House of Lords, Mr. Lloyd George, toasting the Dominion members of the Cabinet, said they were leaders of probably the most democratic communities of the world and we value the shrewdness, sagacity and courage they bring to bear on the problems of the Empire. These periodical conferences with the statesmen of the Dominions were most helpful and most stimulating to British Ministers, and the conferences were a source of the greatest inspiration and support to those who had borne the stress and strain of the War for years.

Mentioning Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. W. F. Massey, Mr. Lloyd George said their names are as well known and esteemed in the United Kingdom as in their own land.

He regretted that the Premier of South Africa could not be present at either this Council or at the previous one. His absence was a proof of his devotion to duty.

Mr. Lloyd George specially welcomed the great representatives of India. The Maharajah of Patiala had worthily followed his great inherited tradition of attachment to the Crown and Empire. His gallant people fight side by side with the British troops, who welcomes them as worthy countrymen. He also welcomed Sir Satyendra Sinha, who was the first Indian King's Counsel.

"All our Dominion guests represent a good deal to us. They represent the consciousness of Empire and real help at the moment of real need," Mr. Lloyd George said that the citizens of the Dominions came more readily and eagerly into the fight because the old country had not into trouble through championing the sacred cause of freedom and right. One of the greatest stories of future ages would be how her children, when the Motherland was beset with cruel foes, rushed from the ends of the earth to shield her with their sturdy strength.

Our kinsmen from Overseas must have noticed the special warmth of the greetings and the reception they have got since the war, for the old country is grateful and proud of them.

Our guests have come to take their part in the great Council of the Empire, which is the most wonderful federation of human beings that the world has ever seen. Mr. Lloyd George said that he had the privilege of presiding at the first Imperial War Cabinet, where, around the table sat the representatives of over 400,000,000 human beings of most of the great races of the world and of most of the great faiths, who had come together to evolve the best methods of establishing right and justice on earth.

It was a fine start for the Imperial Conference. The British Empire had sadly, bitterly and angrily disappointed its foes and surprised its friends.

While he did not deprecate the fleets of France, Italy, Japan and America, Mr. Lloyd George said that the history of the sea did not provide anything to compare with the resource, skill and daring of the British navy and British marines and the way they had fought and conquered the naval sharks infesting the high seas. It was an old story, but what the Empire had done on land was something new and there had never been anything like it. Great Britain had an army about the size of the Bulgarians and the Dominions had hardly any men under arms. Nevertheless the United Kingdom had raised nearly 8,000,000 men on sea and land, and the Dominions, despite the smallness of their populations and the nearest of which was thousands of miles distant, had raised a million. Germany expected to meet raw levies, brave but easily conquered by her highly-trained, disciplined legions.

Instead the Germans had encountered men who had defeated their proudest warriors in a hundred fights. Their achievements during the past three months was a great one.

India had likewise disappointed our enemies, who had counted upon India absorbing the Empire's strength whereas she had added to it. India had raised by voluntary enlistment nearly 1,000,000 men and they are about to raise another million. They had been and are guarding the bridges of the East and they will so continue to the end.

All this tonight is a striking lesson of the reality of the power of the Empire. What would have happened to the world if the might of the Empire had not been thrown into the conflict? Russia collapsing, the American troops not in the war last year, Germany commanding the seas? International rights would have been trampled under foot and military despotism would have triumphed throughout the world.

The Kaiser proclaimed to the world that God gave Hindenburg and Ludendorff to him and Germany, but who gave the British Empire to his enemies? The Kaiser could easily discover if he would only ask some learned divine who planted wrath against injustice and abhorrence of inhumanity and love of freedom in the heart of man. It was those divine passions which ranged the British Empire from North to South from Far East to Far West in one brotherhood in arms against the deeds and designs of Prussian despotism.

Everybody had underestimated the reality of the strength of the bonds which unite the British Empire. Germany thought they were paper ties which would shiver and scorch into black dust at the

first flash of the fires of war. They were mistaken. In life the most real and enduring ties were the invisible ones. It was true we had ties of language, race, blood and common origin, but the most potent of all were the ties of common aims, sympathies and ideals. They had stood the strain and drawn us closer together. It ought to be the purpose of all statesmanship to strengthen those bonds and to defend and protect them against severance. All which was best in the world was safer today for the existence of the British Empire.

He recalled his saying at the Imperial Conference in 1907 that "The federation of a free commonwealth is worth-making sacrifices for. One never knows when its strength may be essential to the great cause of human freedom and that is priceless." We now know. Let the knowledge of the peril averted by the unity of the Empire be our plea for further strengthening it. That is why the Imperial Conference of 1907 has become the Imperial Cabinet of today. That is why India has been called to our Councils. That is why action has been added to the Council and the Council converted into action and that is why we specially welcome our guests tonight as the forerunners of a succession of counsel-

lors coming from all parts of the Empire which, for generations to come, will direct the destiny and wield the authority and power of the greatest union of free nations that the world has ever seen.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, declared that four years of war had united the British Empire on vital issues as never before. They were all weary and war-weary, nevertheless not only were they resolved to conquer but firmly assured of ultimate victory, were determined to have no peace which did not rest upon the enduring foundation of justice and liberty.

The Dominions, excluding India, had placed in the field over one million men whose deeds spoke for themselves. Today the Mother Country and the Dominions appreciated each other's points of view better than ever before. The Dominions hitherto had played a small part in the international policies which involved the Empire in the war but that day was past. "Those of our men fighting for the Empire would in future demand a voice in the Councils of the Empire."

Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, referred to the work of the Imperial Conference. They were engaged every day in arranging a form of representation for the people of the Dominions, and framing a practical constitution to give the Dominions representations which would continue to improve and develop for many centuries. Hence he added it was the special duty of public men to encourage British sentiments. He also affirmed that the staying power of Great Britain was equal, if not superior to that of Germany.

Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, said that the extreme peril, had passed thanks to the splendid work of the navy, but what had the Dominions done for the supreme importance of sea-power? He declared that the spirit of the whole Empire was as unflinching as ever. They were all optimists regarding war because it had been undertaken in a cause which could not be permanently defeated though it might be temporarily defeated. Against the serious mistakes which had been made was the most wonderful and mightiest military effort ever undertaken by any non-military nation.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Between the 17th and 19th our aircraft dropped sixteen tons of bombs with good results on the following objectives: Bruges Docks, Ostend Docks, Zeebrugge, St Denis Westrem and Maria Aelster aerodromes and elsewhere in Belgium. They also attacked enemy shipping with bombs and ammunition, obtaining two direct hits, one on board a destroyer.

Enemy aircraft attacked two of our formations. We drove one machine returned except one, which made a forced descent in Holland.

Rome, June 23.—In the Senate Admiral del Buono, the Minister of Marine, referring to the recent naval successes, said that the Austrians within a month had lost two, possibly three, battleships, besides other smaller vessels which had been damaged. The severity of this blow was increased if they added the loss of the battleship Wien in the port of Trieste and also the damage and loss inflicted on lighter surface craft and submarines. A remarkable number of submarines had been dealt with.

GOVERNOR FOR SEYCHELLES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 21.—The appointment of Sir Eustace Finnes as Governor of the Seychelles has caused a vacancy in the Banbury constituency.

MARTIN'S APOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep boxes of Martin's pills in the house, and take them freely and frequently at the least sign of a lady's disorder. Those who use it a lady does may be administered. Those who use it a lady does may be administered. Those who use it a lady does may be administered.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Truman, Commandant, S.V.C., June 24, 1918.

No. 48.—Inter-Company Challenge Shield.—The following is the result of the draw for the order of firing in the above competition:

American Co. 7.30 a.m.
2 Maritime Co. 7.40 ..
3 Shanghai Scottish .. 7.50 ..
4 Japanese Co. 8.00 ..
5 "A" Co., British .. 8.10 ..
6 Portuguese Co. 8.20 ..
7 Customs Co. 8.30 ..
8 "B" Co., British .. 8.40 ..
9 First Reserves .. 8.50 ..
10 Machine Gun Co. 9.00 ..
11 The Engineers .. 9.10 ..
12 Light Horse .. 9.20 ..
13 Italian Co. 9.30 ..
14 Artillery .. 9.40 ..
15 Chinese Co. 9.50 ..

Teams will muster in the Range huts and must be ready to march off at the time stated against each unit in the above table. No one will be allowed in view of the targets except the team engaged in the practice, and the umpires.

It is hoped that each team will strictly observe the spirit of these conditions.

Dress:—Drill Order, with helmets.
No. 49.—Renewal of Commission.—The following commission has been renewed for a further period of three years as from 10th April, 1918.
Staff:—Major H. W. Pilcher.
No. 50.—Resignation.—The following resignation has been accepted by the Council and is published in the Municipal Gazette of June 20, 1918.
Italian Co., Lieut. M. Comencini.
No. 51.—Medical Staff.—During the absence on long leave of Major R. J. Marshall, Captain H. C. Patrick will act as P.M.O.

No Ball Game Today

The Hong league baseball game between American Trading Company and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore teams, billed for this afternoon, has been postponed because of the rain.

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.
To decide a wager will you please print the answer to the following:
Does a full house beat a flush in poker?

W. W.
Indeed it does. Always hold the full house when the other guy has a flush and you'll never lose.
Sport Ed.

Engaged To Wed

Farrior—McMullen

China Press Correspondence
Hangchow, June 23.—The engagement of Mr. S. C. Farrior to Miss Katherine McMullen was announced last evening at a surprise party held on one of the West Lake islands. A large number of friends were present to hear the announcement and to congratulate the couple, both of whom are very popular in this city. Both Miss McMullen and Mr. Farrior are in missionary work in Kashing. Miss McMullen being in evangelistic work and Mr. Farrior being principal of the Kashing High school. Miss McMullen, has a brother and a sister who are members of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in Hangchow and Mr. Farrior was formerly on the faculty of the Hangchow Christian College. A number of friends from Kashing to whom the news had been broken the preceding day were present last night to join in the celebration of the approaching nuptials. The wedding date was not announced.

RAINFALL THREE INCHES

Raining? Correct. Go to the head of the class. Since Sunday night and up to midnight last night there was registered at the Deanery rain gauge no less than 3 inches of precipitation. And at that hour the wet was still coming along in promising style. It was a grand night for the special constables.

POINCARÉ HONORS OFFICER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 21.—The Gazette announces that President Poincaré has conferred on Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Piers the order of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

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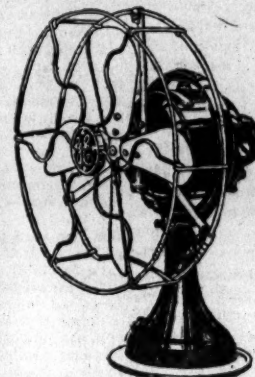
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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Gloomy, misty, damp weather in our
regions. Variable breezes in the
North. Summer monsoon in the
South.

BIRTH

CRUM: On June 24, 1918, at Dr.
Fearn's Sanitarium, to Mr. and
Mrs. G. W. Crum, a son.
18492.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 25, 1918

On the Eve of Intervention

THE latest whirl of the Russian
wheel of fortune is in the direc-
tion we have all along indicated.
For the moment, the subject of
Allied intervention in Russia over-
shadows all other considerations
in the Far East, even the political
chaos in China. In our issue of Sun-
day last, a Harbin message stated
that a democratic meeting, assisted
by representatives of the local de-
mocratic organisations and repre-
sentatives of the local democratic
organisations and representatives
from the zemstvo of the Siberian
towns and the press, took place in
Harbin on the evening of June 20,
when it was decided to apply for
Allied intervention with the object
of renewing fighting against Ger-
many on the Eastern Front. A
notable stride has thus been made
in the matter, as the meeting sum-
moned by the Far Eastern Com-
mittee on June 18 decided to apply
for Allied help in restoring order
in Siberia which would enable
Russia to continue the war against
Germany.

Synchronising with this an-
nouncement, and showing that we
may expect rapid developments in
the Russian situation, is the message
telegraphed by The Times' corre-
spondent at Tokio to London, in
which he states that there has been
a heavy fall on the Stock Exchange
on the rumor that a special session
of the Diet is to be summoned to
determine that Japan shall take
steps to counter German efforts;
and we may take it for granted that
the effect in question would not
have been produced without ade-
quate reason for supposing that in-
tervention in Russia is nigh.

Those who represent the best
thought of Russia have now re-
gistered the view that Allied inter-
vention will be in the best interests
of the Russian people. It goes
without saying that Japan must
occupy a major place in any scheme
of Allied intervention. That Japan
hitherto has been acting in this
matter with the greatest caution is
easily comprehensible by reason of
her desire to avoid any suggestion
of going over the heads of her
allies or interfering without
cause in the domestic affairs of
Russia. Japan necessarily has had
to wait for a definite mandate both
from Russia and from her allies to
go ahead with any plan of inter-
vention, which otherwise might lend
itself to being misconstrued. Once
this mandate has been forthcoming
—and there can be no doubt now
of the sense of the loyal and patri-
otic Russian populace—there will be
no occasion for Japan longer to
tarry.

This is as it should be. It is but
fair that Japan should do her share
as one of the Allies. Japan will be
able to fulfil her obligations to her
Allies and at the same time remove
a potential menace—now as well as
after this war—to Asia. She can
protect her interests in the Far
East permanently by helping the
Allies to demolish root and branch
German influence in Russia and to
rehabilitate the latter so that Russia
may no longer be counted out of

the great struggle that is hammer-
ing out a new destiny for the world
and is fashioning a new humanity
from which all the baser and
meaner instincts of heart and mind
are being sifted as if by the hand
of God.

Humanity has heard the clarion
call of civilisation to cast off the
devil and all his works from the
affairs of men and nations, and it is
incredible that Russia shall remain
deaf to it. It is equally incredible
that the mighty wave of progress
passing over the world can leave
Russia untouched. Order has got
to be restored in Russia. It is the
duty of the Allies to restore without
further delay the authority of the
Russian people by establishing a
representative Russian government
that is willing to serve the cause
of the Russian people and not that
of Germany. There can be no pos-
sible objection, in view of Russia's
present plight, to Japanese inter-
vention in co-operation with the
Allies. In these grave times,
petulant objections advanced against
Japanese intervention—which is
Allied intervention—are idle and
frivolous, and will not stand the
test of argument and analysis.

Intervention on invitation of the
Russian people themselves, is im-
perative if Russia is to be saved.
The situation there presents a
ghastly and dismal picture. The in-
tense suffering and the demoralised
conditions in that unhappy land be-
gar description. No words can de-
scribe the terrible living conditions
in Russia. The chaos of the time
of Kerenky, according to the testi-
mony of a former Russian officer,
appears today, as we look back on
it, like an epoch of perfect order.
Men of all classes today would go
to any extreme to rid themselves of
the Bolsheviks and their tyranny.
Pillagers are despoiling the whole
country. In the absence of Allied
aid and the re-establishment of
order, the working men and
peasants are compelled against their
will to appeal to Germany, even
though German aid may mean Ger-
man domination. These unfor-
tunate Russians must live. Those
who call themselves the last of the
Russians, the Liberal Left and the
great war chiefs, are turning to
Siberia and the Orient. They
form the backbone of Russia. All
Russia that does not want German
aid and domination turns towards
Japan. If Japan and the Allies
would act to meet these Russian
leaders, a glorious renaissance
would come to the mighty nation
that has been crushed so long under
the grindstone of misrule and il-
literate.

The time to act is now, as further
procrastination will cause a thou-
sand obstacles to arise which will
make it correspondingly harder for
the Allies to dislodge the enemy
from a fresh stronghold of tyranny.
It would be an act of statesmanship
for the Allies to bring about the
rebirth of Russia by the only means
possible—intervention. And we feel
that we are warranted in saying that
we are on the eve of witnessing this
intervention.

All Over The Far East

A Committee has been appointed at
Singapore by the Government to re-
port on a suitable scheme for com-
memorating the 100th anniversary of
the foundation of Singapore, which
will occur on February 6 next year.

A pack of wolves was located the
other day near the Tai Wai village
at Taimoshan in the Tsun Wan
district, Hongkong, and a party
comprising Sergt. Macdonald and
several armed luhongs from the
Tsun Wan police station set out to
hunt them. They succeeded in
tracking the pack, one of which
they shot dead. The carcass has
been presented to the City Hall
Museum and is now being mounted.

The Ceylon papers are publishing
appeals to the European business com-
munity to make a more serious re-
sponse to the appeal for man-power.
It is suggested that tribunals should
be appointed to decide who can be
spared. With regard to the question
of providing for the dependants of
those who go on active service, the
acting Governor has promised, if a
fund is opened, to ask the members
of the legislature to contribute. The
Planters' Association has offered to
provide funds, and other sympathisers
are willing to do the same.

The Exchange Brokers in Calcutta
have arranged to pool all business
from May 1, and have formed them-
selves into an association called the
Calcutta Exchange Brokers' Associa-
tion, to be in force for the duration
of the war, or for such period as
agreed upon. The idea is for the
senior brokers to divide the work
amongst themselves, and release the
younger men, who will join up. To
put the position shortly, all brokers
over the military age limit have com-
bined to form an office, so that there
is now no overlapping in calls, etc.

A most unusual sight was wit-
nessed, a few days ago, on Garden
Road, Hongkong, just below the
Peak Tramway station. As a result
of the heavy rain, there was a rush-
ing torrent on each side of Garden
Road and, meeting the obstruction of
the abutments of the drains, just
about twenty yards below the Tram-
way station, the water gushed up in
a manner reminding one of a geyser,
reaching a height of about six feet.
The foot of the steps, between the
tramway and Union Church, on Ken-
nedy Road, also provided a miniature
Niagara, the water gushing over the
steps with sufficient force to carry it
half way over Kennedy Road.

The Dearth Of Rubber That Is
Now Crippling Germany

Failure Of The Efforts To Produce A Satisfactory
Substitute By Artificial Process

(New York Sun)

Officials of the post and telegraph
in Germany have made public their
progress in finding new sources of
rubber within the fatherland. They
lament the dearth in the national
resources resulting from the war and
admit that the quest after plants
which contain rubber must be pur-
sued with all possible speed and
thoroughness. It is not clear from
the official statement whether rubber
is specially needed for military pur-
poses, but it may be assumed that
this must be the case. The matter
has already been discussed and de-
bated in the press, and with ever
increasing discouragement. The pre-
sent crisis seems to be both military
and industrial; that is to say, the
lack of rubber is apparently cripp-
ling industries and Government de-
partments, the electric, telephone
and telegraph companies. In sup-
port of this view may be cited the
fact that the German experts are
busy searching for the kind of rub-
ber which is used in these industries.
Raw or crude rubber or old rubber
is not the special object of this
particular official investigation.

Synthetic rubber, which has been
manufactured in Germany during
the war, has proved unsatisfactory.
The cost of production is very high,
yet in spite of this it seems impos-
sible to obtain a profitable price for
the artificial product. The best pro-
cesses of manufacture seem to fail
in giving it the essential qualities
of pure rubber—its elasticity and
density combined with lightness.
These qualities are necessary for the
finer uses of rubber, and in default
of finding an artificial product of
this kind the Germans have had to
fall back on their native plants and
resources for pure rubber. They al-
ready have a considerable degree of suc-
cess, which may be judged from the
fact that they are willing to publish
the results. There is still another
motivation for this new departure in
German industry and policy. The
Teutons are threatened with a per-
manent shortage of rubber unless
they can find some means of pro-
ducing it within the boundaries of
the Central Empire.

That the Germans were almost en-
tirely dependent upon British pos-
sessions for rubber is shown by Henri
Jumelle, professor of the faculty of
sciences in Marseilles. In a recent
issue of La Nature he states that
Great Britain is the chief producer
of rubber, while the United States
is the chief consumer. American
industries took 48,000 tons in 1914
and 59,000 tons in 1915, while the

world's production for that year was
144,750 tons. Of this England took
only 24,000 tons and France only
7,000. He then infers that the
American industry of manufactur-
ing rubber goods is in a most
flourishing condition. While the
output of raw rubber is increasing,
there is no danger of overproduction,
although the yearly increase of sup-
ply will reach 50,000 tons. The needs
of the Allies will take care of this
surplus. In 1915 Germany obtained
about 5,000 tons of genuine rubber;
she imported before the war from
15,000 to 20,000 tons. She will need
three times this amount when peace
is declared. The sources of supply
open to her will be very limited.
The Brazilian output can hardly be
much increased and is already en-
gaged, and the other rubber pro-
ducing countries are mostly British
possessions. There remain the
Dutch colonies as a source of supply,
and this fact doubtless has an in-
fluence on German policy toward
Holland.

The German authorities, realising
the danger to their military and
industrial position that a shortage
of pure rubber means, have taken
the problem in hand with the utmost
energy. They plainly declare that
for war purposes artificial rubber is
not sufficient. The different plants
which grow in the Central Empire
have been carefully analyzed for
rubber, and if the results are to be
taken seriously they appear to have
found an abundant source of rub-
ber. This is the cactulike plant, or
shrub, called euphorbia, which grows
thickly over Germany and Austria,
and is well known in the United
States. This plant produces a milky
juice which contains 3 percent of
pure rubber. The dried plants are
gathered and powdered, and the
rubber extracted with ether and al-
cohol. The official, named Weiss,
who is in charge of this industry,
asserts that a hectare will produce
plants enough to yield 149 kilograms
of raw material and 43 kilograms of
pure rubber. As the plant is now
very abundant he boasts that enor-
mous quantities of rubber will be
produced, making Germany inde-
pendent of outside sources.

It is difficult to decide whether
this claim can be substantiated or
not. If it turns out to be well
founded it indicates an important
step in rubber manufacture. The
best evidence for it is the fact that
the French authorities are interested
in this German announcement and are
making it the subject of investiga-
tion.

Government Loan Pledges

During the past few months hard-
ly has a day passed without some
mention being made regarding one
loan or another. Most of these loans
have been obtained from Japanese
sources. The following astounding
figures will show how successful
the Government has been in borrow-
ing money from, and pledging
national assets to foreign countries:

(1) The Cotton and Silk Loan,
\$3,000,000; (2) The Flood Relief
Loan, \$5,000,000; (3) The Engraving
and Printing Bureau Loan, \$2,000,000;
(4) The First Bank of Com-
munications Loan, \$5,000,000; (5)
The Second Bank of Communications
Loan, \$20,000,000; (6) Second Re-
organisation Loan, \$10,000,000; (7)
The First Ammunition Loan, \$10,000,000;
(8) The First Mukden
Loan, \$1,000,000; (9) The Second
Mukden Loan, \$2,000,000; (10) The
Third Mukden Loan, \$3,000,000;
(11) The Hupeh Loan, \$1,000,000;
(12) The Canton Cement Works
Loan, \$3,000,000; (13) The Tele-
graph Loan, \$20,000,000; (14) The
Hunan Shihkoushan Loan, \$2,000,000;
(15) The Wireless Telegraph
Loan, \$5,000,000; (16) The Shensi
Loan, \$14,000,000; (17) The Ki-
lwei Railway Loan, \$20,000,000;
(18) The Kwangtung Mining Loan,
\$5,000,000; (the above loans are all
contracted from Japanese sources);
(19) The Anti-Plague Loan, \$1,000,000
(from allied sources); (20) The
Grand Canal Loan, \$12,000,000
(Japan invested \$3,000,000, and
America \$7,000,000.) The total
amount of these loans is \$144,000,000.
All of China's assets that can be
used as securities have been
pledged to the lenders.

Now, in addition to all these loans
Chinese financiers are planning to
pledge the land tax as security to
Japan for a loan of \$100,000,000.
Several conferences have been held
between Mr. Nishihara, the re-
sourceful Japanese representative
and Chinese officials for this pur-
pose; but as the nature of the land
tax is very complicated, both sides
are now considering as how to re-
organise it after the contract has
been signed. This proposed loan is
as yet not widely known in China,
although reports concerning it have
already appeared in several Japa-
nese papers.

More Japanese Loans

The following statement is published
by a Chinese News agency:—It is
known that negotiations for the
Hainan-Kirin Railway loan have been
going on for some time past. Official-

ly, it has been stated that no definite
arrangement was expected in the
immediate future, although the
Japanese authorities admitted that
the negotiations were being carried on.
There has been no attempt at secrecy
and the present agreement is the
logical outcome of an arrangement
previously entered into. The details
as given below have been known for
some days past but as it was officially
denied that the negotiations had
progressed to the point where such
details could be decided upon, it was
not considered advisable to publish
same. Independent information con-
firms the conclusion of this agree-
ment.

With reference to the Loan for
Kwangtung by General Lung Chi-
kwang, it is stated that the loan is for
five million dollars and will be used
for the purpose of carrying on
hostilities against those now in the
field in that province who are op-
posing the authority of the Govern-
ment. With the exception of the Land
Tax China has very little else to
mortgage, and it is stated that the
Japanese are endeavoring to secure a
hold on this before the conclusion of
the war. Fearing that general op-
position will be met with both from
foreigners and Chinese should it be-
come known that an attempt is being
made to secure control of this source
of revenue, it is stated that it is the
intention of the Japanese to conclude
agreements with the provincial au-
thorities whereby loans will be made
to them, on the condition that the
provincial Land Tax shall be put for-
ward as security. It is hoped by this
means to secure a hold on this revenue
which will enable the Japanese to de-
mand that the collection and control
of this revenue shall be placed in
their hands. For years past the con-
trol of the revenue has been the great
objective of the Japanese, for having
that in their hands, in conjunction
with the large number of concessions
they have secured they feel that they
will be in a position to control China.
If they do secure control of the Land
Tax it will be interesting to see what
will be their next objective. They will
then have practically every available
asset of this country in their hands,
and that being the case it is impossible
to imagine how they will pass away
their time. "Having no more lands to
conquer" so to speak they will be com-
pelled to rest upon their laurels, for
there being no more security it is
natural to presume that there will be
no more loans.

England's Famous Forests Sacrificed
To The Needs Of War

Nature Wears Another Aspect In The Once Splendidly Wood-
ed Sections—Munition Workers Contribute An Airplane

Although the Germans have not
set foot in England and the horrors
of invasion have been spared the
country, nevertheless its natural
aspect is undergoing a great change
due to the war. The beautiful
woodlands, forests, woods and
groves that for centuries have made
its landscape of unrivalled beauty
are fast disappearing under the axes
of the Government's lumbermen.
It is only a question of time, ac-
cording to the report of the forestry
sub-committee of the Reconstruc-
tion Committee, before the whole
of the country's growing timber
which is fit for commercial use must
disappear. Even if every acre felled
is replanted, it will be many years
before the present output can be re-
peated.

It is estimated that by the sum-
mer of this year the Government
and the lumber trade will probably
be converting trees into timber at
the rate of 6,000,000 tons per annum,
or more than half of our total im-
ports of timber in the last year be-
fore the war. Indeed, the need of
timber is so great and imperative
that it is feared by the end of next
year the Government will have to
cut all the remaining substantial
blocks of mature coniferous timber
in the country. And by substantial
blocks is meant any patches of any
size whatever suitable for cutting.
It is only too probable that this de-
struction of the beautiful woods of
England will have to go on to the
bitter end, as the demand for timber
is a continuous and compulsory one
so long as the war lasts.

Fortunately, the Government is
taking all possible steps to replace
the trees. These efforts are among
the most notable feats of organiza-
tion during the war. They have re-
sulted in the transplantation to this
country of many lumbermen's camps
from Canada, Newfoundland and
the United States, where the forestry
theories and practices of the far
away virgin forests are being applied
to English woodlands.

In the meantime the woods of
England continue to go. What it
means in a given district is illus-
trated quite close to London, at Farn-
ham in Surrey, less than forty miles
from the capital.

This district has been bled almost
as much as any in the south, and
what has been done is but a fore-
taste of what must follow. For
miles it is hardly possible to be out
of sight of areas which have been
completely cleared or are littered
with freshly gashed and trimmed
trees or of woodlands in which the
standing timber is already marked
for destruction. From Crooksbury
to Tilford, to Churt by Farnham
and back to Farnham, everywhere
is the same picture of destruction;
forests cleared except for a shelter
belt to protect new saplings, entire
woodlands gone save for a few
marked trees, trunks, and logs in
thousands lying where they fell and
awaiting removal.

At Blacklake a new camp is be-
ing erected for Canadian lumbermen
who will cut down the tall red tufted
pines and lay bare a great swath of
country from the Farnham road
across the woods of Waverley and
Moor Park to Crooksbury Hill itself.
This is just one example of what is
going on all over Great Britain,
Welsh, Scotch and the Lake coun-
try vales, that is, the Vale of Con-
way and the Vale of Llangollen and
certain parts of Cumbria, show the
forest loss most because whole
mountains have been cleared and
the destruction is most apparent on
high country. In Devonshire great
areas have been cut down to the
north of Exmoor and many other
localities, and several companies of
the Canadian Forestry Corps are
working in the country.

In the New Forest there has been
a very heavy cut of the fine old
timber. In Bedfordshire the wood-
lands of the Duke of Bedford and
of Viscount Peel have suffered irre-
mendously. Virginia Water, Windsor
Forest and the Sunningdale region
have been cut over by Canadian
lumbermen, who are also cutting
near Wellington College and Sand-
hurst, as well as on the South
Downs in Earsham Woods. In
Suffolk and Norfolk the forests are
falling rapidly. Historic seats are
not spared. The woods of Beaulieu
have been well cut out and the
magnificent silver firs at Longleat
in Wiltshire, many of them six feet
in diameter, are falling. From the
magnificent high forest of Spanish
chestnut trees at Welbeck Abbey at
least a million feet are to be cut.

These details give but a faint sug-
gestion of what is going on from one
end of Great Britain to the other.

Without having put foot on England
the destructive influence of the Ger-
mans is seen in the disappearance
of its incomparable woodland beau-
ties. It has been largely due to its
trees and woodlands that England
has always ranked among the most
beautiful of European countries. Its
climate and its extraordinary variety
of soil have been peculiarly favor-
able for the growth of trees in un-
usual variety. Its freedom from
great extremes of heat and cold have
made it the home of trees unknown
in many parts of northern Europe.
In its limited area a greater variety
is to be seen than can be observed
in immediately larger areas on the
Continent.

In a journey of fifty to eighty
miles from London to the Channel
one finds hedgerow elms, thorns and
oaks of the meadows, silver birches,
chestnuts and many conifers of the
lower commons; the willows, alders
and poplars of the valley; the an-
cient thorns and hollies of the
higher commons; the beechwoods of
the North Downs; the white bean,
yew, juniper and box on the greens
and ridges and the forests of mighty
Scotch pines, silver firs, larch and
the great oaks of the Weald; the
conifers and chestnuts of the Has-

tings and forest region, and then
the elder, ash and thorn of the east-
ern end of the South Downs, and
the beech, birch, sweet chestnut, ash
and mighty yew at their western
end. And this variety is not only
typical of the nearby counties, but
more or less of all England, Scot-
land and Wales.

With the exception of certain
exotic trees brought here and there,
perhaps by the Romans, it is pretty
clear that the trees down to the
seventeenth century were all native.
In that century the conifers were
introduced, and Develyn, the great
authority on British forestry, in-
cludes in his list the Scotch fir, the
only native of the family, the silver
fir, the Weymouth pine, the spruce
and the larch. In the eighteenth
century large plantings were made
of the larch. This introduction of
the larch and other conifers not only
added new features to the beauty of
the English woodlands, but also has
proved to be as great a resource of
England at war as the hearts of oak
of old.

While most of England's wood-
lands had been created primarily
for game coverts and landscape
effects, state forests have for cen-
turies been cultivated to meet the
needs of the navy. The oak of the
Forest of Dean has been known as
the best ship timber in the world,
and English oak is still the finest
for that purpose, while the best of
the soft woods, spruce and pine, is
second only to the finest woods pro-
duced in northern Europe.



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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure HourTwo Revolutions
'The Fighting Danton And The Gesticulating Trotsky' As
Typical Of The French Radical And The Russian BolshevikiBy William Stearns Davis
Professor of History, University of
Minnesota.

Various writers of the ultra-liberal school have suggested in such organs of "advanced democracy" as The New Republic that the recent proceedings of the Bolsheviks in Russia have been marvelously like the upheaval which ended the old regime in France, and that these deeds should have lenient judgment from the outside world, just as today we recognise the good

as well as the evil in the French Revolution.

With all due respect for such opinions, I think this appeal for the Bolsheviks is grievously unfair to the destroyers of absolutism in France, and that it cannot stand for an instant at the bar of serious history.

What the Russian revolution may hereafter become is known only to Providence. What the Russian revolution has accomplished up to date has been pointedly described by Mr.

Wilson, "a great people, helpless by its own act, lies for the time at their [the Germans'] mercy." No such damning charge could ever be brought against the most obsessed victims of Rousseau's philosophy. The Jacobin and the Maximist had, indeed, this much in common—each was possessed by an impossible theory and each stopped at nothing in putting it into execution. Here resemblance largely ceases.

The first stages of the Russian revolution, a decade ago, presented, indeed, a likeness to sundry of the earlier events of the French Revolution, and especially do those connected with the convening of the first Duma; but with the dissolution of this body the similarities decidedly vanish. The fact was that the Russian radicals had no fighting force. Louis XVI. was helped before the defiant National Assembly, because French troops would not shoot down Frenchmen, and the populace of Paris speedily showed itself able to fight as well to vociferate. Nicholas II. could crush the Duma, because the Russian Army was still loyal, and the Russian city mobs were better at bomb throwing around corners than stark fighting in many battle. So from 1906 to 1917 we have a great hiatus in the Russian revolution, one sure to have lasted much longer if there had been no war with Germany, and if the arms of "capitalistic" France, Britain, and Italy had not prevented Tsardom from very speedy military overthrow, before the old monarchy could be attacked from within as well as from without.

When the Russian revolution was able to resume its stride it found itself possessed of assets which a Frenchman of 1792 would have said made its progress delightfully easy. It is true the war had been fearfully bloody and checked with great defeats. These, however, served mainly to discredit to the bottom the old monarchy, and make its return much less likely than that of "the little King of the Temple." It is also true that the country was suffering from great economic and industrial prostration. This was no worse than what the French radicals went through with and conquered in the days of the assignats and the law of the maximum. On the other hand, unlike the France of 1792-3, the New Russia came into being with three great powers in Europe already its sworn and hearty allies, if only it would discharge its international pledges, while the mighty republic beyond seas was ready to stretch forth the hand of very practical fellowship in any way it could be of possible assistance. As for Germany, the military situation did not require that the Russians should push any sanguinary offensive. They had only to hold their lines tight, to make demonstrations, to keep as many Teutonic troops involved as possible, and Britain, France, Italy and America were ready and willing to see the war through.

To compare the action of Russia of 1917, with two-thirds of the world straining to help her, with the France of 1792, without a single ally, facing advancing and embattled Europe by land and sea, is an insult to the memory of the men of the older revolution. Yet France gloriously succeeded, and Russia—well, according to

the current prints, she has just signed away 32 percent of her population—and there are still good editors who crave "kindly consideration" for the comrades of the Bolshevik, and liken their cause to that of France!

Is it mere Tory peevishness which says these recent events prove that there has been something inherently rotten in the ultra-radicalism of Eastern Europe, which can earn it only the spurning contempt of Americans, who can thrill with a genuine sympathy for the inspired fanaticism which flung back the Prussian at Valmy, and in the name of "liberty, equality and fraternity" declared war upon the entire monarch-ridden world? Let me be clear. Considered as a race there is no pacifism in the Muscovites. With all their sins the men of Old Russia could fight. Not by loquacity and by radio-propaganda did Peter and Catherine the Great, and the icy-hearted Nicholas I. create the empire which stretched from the marches of Posen to the Sea of Japan. Old Russia was mighty, even as Bourbon France was mighty. One could exorcise it, but despite it never. But if the "comrades," who inoculated a vast people with the virus of extreme Maximalism, have anything really in common with the "citizens" whose Bible was the "Social Contract," they must go far to show it. It is not abjectness, it is merely stating historical fact to say that the Russian radical has seemed very ready to talk for his cause, but that the French radical was ready to die for his. And the western world has never withheld recognition even for the crack-brained fanatic if only he proved that the blood in his veins is red, not yellow.

Western editors of "liberal" sympathies seem willing to disguise from themselves the terrible blow which has been given everywhere to the advance radicalism by the proof to all the world that the Bolsheviks are guilty of the two greatest crimes which propagandists can commit—cowardice and treason.

It is needless to ask how far Lenin has caught the glint of German gold. The evidence in his case is not merely to be viewed with eyes by the whole Maximalist conclave, when, after going to Brest-Litovsk with boasts and arrogance unparalleled, announcing that by a masterly mobilization of oral cavities they were going to coerce Hindenburg into a "democratic peace," at the first flashings of the Prussian sword they bent themselves in the most sudden and humiliating downfall of any great nation since Belshazzar's night in old Babylon. The cause of democracy has been betrayed throughout the entire world; and by a new Judas kiss the free nations are sent into a new Gethsemane of desperate war, all because a gang of propagandists first robbed a great people of its power and manhood, and then left it stripped and fettered before the despoiler. Beside this feat of the Bolsheviks the Russian revolution of 1917, and Robespierre seem those of prudent and reasonable men.

The Bolsheviks have betrayed Russia. Unless, of course, the American sword restores the balance, unless our nation goes down into the Valley of the Shadow of a vast na-

tional sacrifice they have betrayed the freedom of the world. The writer of this letter believes that he has read a little history; personally he does not recall a case of sheer cringing cowardice, all circumstances considered, more complete and viler than the recent capitulation of the unwashed despots of the New Russia.

Let no well-informed man insult the paladins of the French Revolution by comparing them with the men who have wrought this deed of shame. Sinners doubtless they were in that Paris of their wrath, sanguinary, giving the guillotine no rest, merciless to their foes, and merciless to one another. But their love was truly for France, their song was the "Marseillaise," (born in that Strasbourg which now stretches out its fettered hands for the deliverer,) and they did not cling to life at the cost of honor. Their deeds matched their eloquence. They arrayed France against assailing Europe, and France, not Europe, was the victor. They wrought greatly and bravely, and for all their crimes history has nevertheless written them down among the immortals.

A brave man and a brave nation never need to be "explained," even by a very "liberal" editor.

Certain Americans may seem to their advanced contemporaries very "liberal," and assuredly they do not arrogate to themselves that exclusive title of "Intellectuals" (the copyrighted trademark of highbrow near-socialism,) but they have not failed to hear the whine of Lennie at the German peace terms:

"Their knees are on our chest. Our position is hopeless."

And then across the years comes the great voice of another master revolutionist, facing a more menacing invasion, the world against him and the land in chaos; the voice of Danton, calling to his nation: "Boldness, and again boldness, and ever boldness—and France is saved!"

How does the Jacobin cock lift his brave crest above the Soviet weasel? Today, American soldiers are going into deadly battle under a French commander in chief. Yet until very lately at least there have been clever editors who have turned out long and labored articles explaining, extenuating and pleading for the gyrations of the radicals of Russia, and then stopping long to dilute their ink when it came to writing "Alsace-Lorraine." Their reasons for this may at present be left to conjecture, but when next they write I trust that they will remember that some Americans understand there are two kinds of radicals—very different indeed—the fighting Danton and the gesticulating Trotsky.

Why Red Cross Workers Go
Insane

Dressy Old Lady: "No, dearie, I've not begun knitting for the soldiers yet, but I may in the fall. Wool work is kinder sticky for warm weather."

Chairman of Down-State Auxiliary: "I don't approve of making socks. We should leave something for the government to do!"

Pompous Gentleman (bearing sample of khaki yarn): "Kindly match this accurately. My little girl needs more for her sweater." R. C.

W. (in apologetic tones): "We're SO sorry, we're out of just that shade but she can piece it out with this. The soldiers won't mind a bit." P. G. (haughtily): "The soldiers may not be particular, but my daughter is. The sweater is for herself!"

Austere Husband (buying wool for wife): "My wife would never consent to knit on Sundays. She wasn't brought up that way. Besides, we always motor to the country for a picnic on Sundays."

Beautiful Blonde (clad in harmony with her kneehigh white kid boots): "I might be willing to knit you a scarf, but I couldn't be expected to pay for the yarn."

Ample Lady (aglow with benevolence): "No, I'm not doing any of this sort of work. You see, I've done my bit for the war." [Dramatic pause.] "I gave \$5 to the Red Cross war fund."

At closing time woman bursts in with huge package of yarn. "I want to return all this light gray yarn, because the papers say you don't want any more socks." [Entire corps of workers faint, and the first aid is summoned.]

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kitano Maru	Apr. 17
Kaga Maru	May 31
Hirano Maru	June 24
For Liverpool	
Iyo Maru	Apr. 6
Shidzuka Maru	May 10
Yokohama Maru	June 18
For San Francisco	
Ecuador	May 28
Korea Maru	June 6
Siberia Maru	June 13
Colombia	June 23
China	June 24
For Seattle	
Suma Maru	May 19
Fushimi Maru	June 16
For Tacoma:	
Arabia Maru	June 12
Africa Maru	June 11
For Vancouver	
Monteale	May 27
Empress of Japan	May 27
Key West	May 27
For Port Said:	
Paul Leont	June 7
For Java Post:	
Tjmanock	June 19

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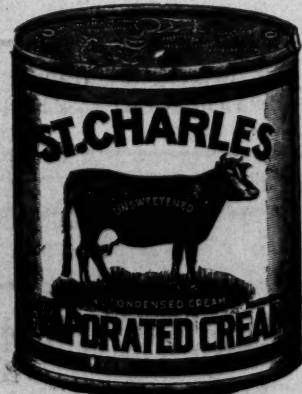
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(New York Times May 19.)

It came to him in the form of the Premiership of the British Empire, the most important and most difficult post in the whole world. He became Premier in 1916, at a time when Germany was especially active in peace maneuvers, when the faint-hearted in Great Britain and other allied lands were sick with weariness and in a questioning mood as to the wisdom of fighting to a finish.

Robertson, head of the British General Staff, and one of the most prominent of British Generals, over the Government's conduct of the war, and Robertson had withdrawn from his position again there was plentiful hints that Lloyd George's doom had come. There was a limit to his ability of discomfiting his opponents and remaining at the helm.

But the Reichsmann's capacity for getting out of trouble had not suffered a jot from the arduous experience of the previous Autumn. Boldly com-

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**MEXICAN DOLLARS,
TAELS OR
AMERICAN GOLD**
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That was all very well, objected Lloyd George's opponents, but why had he not acted upon the forecast when it was made? A fine business they said, for the head of the Government to praise to the skies a prophecy because it had come true instead of preventing it from coming true. The other points whipped his foes to

1

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9	to	12
2	„	6

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(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 23.—L'Humanite pub.

good stock of Violin Cases.

The following program will be played by the Band in the Hongkong Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—The Kentucky Patrol Kaps.
2. Overture—La Dame Blanche Boieldieu.
3. Waltz La Faute des Roses Berge.

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4. Suite de Ballet CopeliaDeibben
(a) March of the Bell
(b) Waltz of the Hours
(c) Waltz of the Doll
(d) Tsardas.

5. (a) Romance—FarewellAncliffe.
(b) Intermezzo—IrrawadyThurban.

6. Selection—Pick of the Basket
.....Williams.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

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AUSTRIAN SAILORS A WEEK IN REVOLT

February Mutiny At Cattaro
Ended Only By Granting
Concessions

RED FLAG WAS HOISTED

Crews Of Six Cruisers Demanded
Immediate Peace—Dis-
orders At Pola

London, May 13.—The London Times correspondent with the Italian Army says that news is trickling through to Italy from time to time about the great mutiny in the Austrian fleet early in February, and it is possible now to give a fairly accurate idea of what happened. The mutiny began at Pola, but, as it broke out almost simultaneously at Cattaro, it looks as if there had been collusion between the two ports. It was among the arsenal workmen that the rising began at Pola. They demanded the abolition of various disciplinary measures and punishments inflicted both on shipboard and ashore. The movement soon spread to the ships in the harbor. The crews left their posts and thronged the decks, shouting, and acting as they pleased. Their officers were powerless, but there seems to have been no fighting between them and the men.

The naval authorities parleyed with the men for a week and finally all the sailors' and workmen's demands were granted.

At Cattaro the mutiny took a more serious turn. Six cruisers and several destroyers hoisted the red flag. The German and Magyar elements in some crews held aloof, and there were encounters between them and the mutineers the guns of one cruiser being turned on another, and some mutineers being killed. However, the mutineers got the upper hand after three days and became masters of the port. The officers were seized, the Admiral commanding being taken by the sailors from his flagship to confinement in a vessel in the harbor, where he received apparently no very gentle treatment.

The mutineers gave all orders afloat or ashore. These were printed and signed "The Committee of the Crews." The wireless apparatus was seized and the sailors' committee thus communicated to Vienna its demands, among which that for the immediate conclusion of peace was prominent.

Alarm was caused by these measures, and conciliatory but non-committal replies were sent. After many prolonged discussions the authorities in Vienna decided to dispatch to Cattaro a division of the fleet, under a German-speaking Austrian Admiral, upon which it was thought that reliance might be placed. When this appeared before Cattaro, the position was critical, as murmurs had broken out in the new division.

The situation was saved by the Teutonic element in one of the revolting cruisers in the harbor getting free and hauling down the red flag. Negotiations were opened on an equal footing between the Admiral and the mutineers, and finally the latter consented to surrender the vessels on receiving written guarantees that no action would be taken against any man, and that a number of the grievances would be settled. The Cattaro fleet then returned to its allegiance after having been in open revolt for eight days.

In consequence of the mutiny Emperor Charles cashiered a number of high officers on the ground that it was their slackness that had permitted the outbreak. About thirty officers are believed to have been retired. The fleet has been put under command of a notoriously severe and much disliked Admiral. Efforts were made later to revoke the amnesty to the mutineers, and they have been severely punished, supposedly for subsequent offenses; but nothing has been done publicly, as most of Austria's sailors belong to the oppressed races.

There is no doubt that the ferment continues in the fleet, as well as in the army.

Women 'Cops' March In Police Parade



NEW YORK POLICEMEN.

One of the features of the New York police parade on May 11, were the trim figures of the newly appointed feminine "coppers." The work of the women police will be largely of a detective nature rather than actual patrol duty. This photo shows the uniform adopted for the policewomen.

HUCHOW HAS RED CROSS

China Press Correspondence
Huchow, June 22.—A branch of the Shanghai Red Cross Society was lately organized in this city. All adult foreigners have joined, and some Chinese and children have been added as associate members.

making a total membership of forty-three. The officers are: Miss Jones, President; Miss McKinnon, Secretary; Mr. Bates, Treasurer; Mr. Clayton, Chairman of the Finance Committee; and Mrs. Leach, Chairman of the Work Committee.

Owing to the lateness of the season very little in the way of work will be attempted this summer, but in the autumn a "big drive" is contemplated for the purpose of greatly extending the membership among the Chinese, and of raising a large sum of money for the work of the society. In connection with this attempt public meetings will also be held throughout the city and in out-stations to explain the aims of the American Red Cross movement and why at this time it should appeal to the generosity of the Chinese. Particular pains will be taken to explain why America is in the war and what the Allies are fighting for, on which subjects a vast ignorance appears to characterize the present view-point of the ordinary Chinese citizen.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Dr. Fowler, Messrs. Cooper, Anand and Lever. From Kluksang: Mrs. Moore and 2 children, Miss A. Moore and Master Moore.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Messrs. Water Gray, F. W. Shaw, G. N. Mackay, H. Stofman, C. Arcus, E. Soustchner, A. McSomerth, Laurent, Losser, T. Gurwitt and S. Guterman.

Per C.M. s.s. China from Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. H. C. James, Messrs. Louey Chung-yen, Wong Kwok-shuen, Fong Ben-sun, Loie Tze-yih, Louey Po-sang, Mrs. Tong Shee, Messrs. Yee Hun-tin, Chau Ming-shau, Ma We-chuan, Chow So, Mrs. Tam Shee, Mrs. Young Shee, Messrs. Ho Chung-mac, Leung, and Chang Ng-king.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiran Maru from Japan:—Messrs. T. Kaneko, H. Y. Chrs, H. Forrest, M. Furuzumi, M. Pull, Miss Komoto, K. S. Law, Mrs. I. N. Wan, Miss M. S. Chow and Mr. R. Halmes.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tategami Maru from Japan:—Mrs. Simons and 2 children, Mrs. A. Maltchenko and daughter, Mrs. Richard and infant, Mrs. L. R. Wheen and 2 children, Mr. Simon, Miss P. L. Modczewie, Mrs. I. Shanin and Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Cooke.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningbo:—Rev. Father Guelloux and Mr. E. Swenson.

Passengers Departed

Per P.M. s.s. Columbia for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allen, Mrs. W. A. Adams and 2 children, Mrs. J. C. Chard, Mrs. J. Dolan, Mrs. J. Elchwald and infant, Mr. and Mrs.

E. F. Goodale and children, Mrs. H. E. Gibson, Misses M. Garrett, S. E. Hopwood, L. and D. Macklin, E. B. Salter and L. Saphiere, Mrs. H. S. Honigberg and children, Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Macklin, Mrs. F. Saphiere, Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Sinclair and 2 children, Messrs. R. S. Adams, W. A. Burns, O. L. Coates, C. L. Fife, and P. Kulka. For Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling and Miss D. Tate. For Kobe:—Mrs. H. A. Blagdon, Mrs. N. Thomson and child and Mr. Broadbecker. For Yokohama:—Mrs. P. Bliss, Mrs. E. Brook and 2 children, Mrs. H. Mann and child, Mrs. R. C. Phillips and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Marthoud, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Serebriannikoff, Mrs. V. C. J. Scott and 2 children, and Mr. Y. T. Aycock.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 11	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 12	Hankow	Changon		
June 13	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	San Peh S.N.
June 15	Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	
June 18	Chinwangtao	Fukuen Maru	Jap.	Chl. N.Y.P. Iron
June 19	Hankow	Hanping	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 19	Tsingtao	Hokushin Maru	Jap.	
June 19	N. S. Island	Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 19	Dalny	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 19	Dalny	Kalo Maru	Jap.	
June 19	Japan	Koun Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 19	Japan	Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
June 19	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
June 19	Dalny	Saiten Maru	Jap.	
June 22	Japan	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	Swatow	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 22	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 22	Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokal

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag and Name	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug. 13	Hankow	Dde Lagree Fr g-b.					
SP	June 9	Cruise	Monocacy Br g-b.		190			McFeater
WFW	Oct. 27	Tyso	Nightingale Br g-b.					
OD	May 29	Uguise	Palos Am g-b.	190	2	46		H. E. Ielano
SD	June 11	Cruise	Teal Br g-b.					
YTPDW	May 13	Enria	Toba Jap g-b.					
	May 10	Cruise	Woodlark Br g-b.	150	6	26		

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Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

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You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
MAIN LINE.										MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00					14.50	15.50									
Jessfield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23					15.06	16.06									
Succaw	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.28					15.13	16.13									
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53					15.30	16.29									
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20					13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55							
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53					13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12							
Sungkiang	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02					16.07	17.42									
Kashai	dep.	9.61	11.52	13.28					16.53	18.49									
Yekah	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30					17.22	19.20									
Changsu	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15					17.53										
Kashai	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00					18.24										
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25					19.19										
Zahkou	arr.	11.53	13.10	15.50					19.35										

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25		17.20				
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou	arr.		9.40	12.10		16.55				Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R. Restaurant Car.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	9.10	10.40	12.45	14.15	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING	dep.	7.55	9.10	10.40	12.45	14.15	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW	dep.	8.11	11.22	12.30	14.35	15.45	16.55	18.45	24.15	TIENHSIN	dep.	8.11	11.22	12.30	14.35	15.45	16.55	18.45	24.15
WUSHU	dep.	8.27	11.38	12.45	14.50	16.00	17.10	19.00	24.30	CHANGKIANG	dep.	8.27	11.38	12.45	14.50	16.00	17.10	19.00	24.30
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.43	11.54	13.00	15.05	16.15	17.25	19.15	24.45	TANFANG	dep.	8.43	11.54	13.00	15.05	16.15	17.25	19.15	24.45
TANFANG	dep.	8.59	12.09	13.15	15.20	16.30	17.40	19.30	25.00	CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.59	12.09	13.15	15.20	16.30	17.40	19.30	25.00
CHINKIANG	dep.	9.15	12.25	13.30	15.35	16.45	17.55	19.45	25.15	WUSHU	dep.	9.15	12.25	13.30	15.35	16.45	17.55	19.45	25.15
NANKING	arr.	11.19	14.15	16.50	19.20				6.50	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	11.19	14.15	16.50	19.20				6.50

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)										Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	6.50	8.10	10.20	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	20.00
XINSHAN	dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.15	KIANGSHOO FORTS	dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS	arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35



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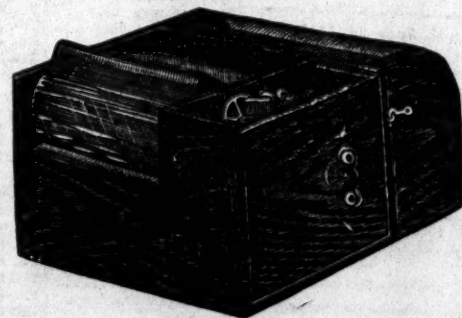
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 24, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate: @ 110 1/2 = Tls. 90.70
@ 7.28 = Mex. \$124.58

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 7.28 = Mex. \$124.58

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 298

Copper Cash: 1000 per tael 1800

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 4 7/8 = Tls. 4.32
@ exch. 7.28 = Mex. \$124.58

Peking Bar

Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver48 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.5%

6 m.5%

12 m.5%

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Consols1

Exchange Opening Quotations

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IndiaDemand 4 7/8

ParisT.T. 20 3/8

ParisDemand 20 3/8

New YorkT.T. 110

New YorkDemand 110

JapanT.T. 70 1/2

JapanDemand 70 1/2

BataviaT.T. 21 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London4 m/s. Cds. 4/9 1/2

London6 m/s. Cds. 4/9 1/2

London6 m/s. Cds. 4/10 1/2

Paris4 m/s. 65 1/2

New York4 m/s. 113 1/2

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France 6.25

Gold 3.11

Yen 2.30

Rupees 2.53

Roules 1.50

Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 6% debts 1908 @ Tls. 90.00

S.M.C. 6% debts 1910 @ Tls. 89.00

Shanghai Waterworks 6% debts @ Tls. 86.00

Anglo-French Lands 6% debts @ Tls. 86.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 112.50

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.10

Shanghai Docks Tls. 113.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 114.00

Yangtzeppoo Cotton Tls. 8.10

Yangtzeppoo Cotton Tls. 8.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Yangtzeppoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.00 cash

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 20.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of discount is 5%.

The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 19%.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$560
Chartered	57 1/2
Russo-Asiatic	52 1/2
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$325 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	\$750 B.
Yangtze	\$195
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$132 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 136
Indo-China Def.	140s.
"Shell"	Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons	47 1/2
Philippine	48 1/2
Raub	\$2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$124 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 112 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	4 1/2
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 1/2 B.
Wellbaitel Land	10 1/2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	10 1/2
China Realty (ord)	10 1/2
China Realty (pref)	10 1/2
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 172 S.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 120 S.
Oriental	Tls. 51 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 138 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 8.10
Yangtzeppoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$83 B.
Green Island	\$6.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$14
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	\$80
Mourie	\$85
Watson	\$5.10 B.
Weeks	\$13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 0.27 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
But	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6.10
Gula Kelampayan	Tls. 16 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 5 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapaya	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 11
Kota Bahros	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 5
Permat	Tls. 2 1/2
Ropah	Tls. 92 1/2
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seokee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.05
Sungai Dur	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tapiing	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tebong	Tls. 16 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Zhangbe	Tls. 3 1/2 B.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Yangtzeppoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.00 cash

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 20.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of discount is 5%.

The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 19%.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

74, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

We undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at current rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Silk

In their report dated May 31, Messrs. Williams & Co. give the following regarding the silk season 1917-1918.

Statistics.—The total export of all descriptions of Silk from this port has been 74,858 piculs against 83,191 piculs for 1916/17 and 91,796 piculs for 1915/16.

The total shipments from the Far East have been 365,713 bales against 361,721 bales for previous season. White Silk (exclusive of Steam Filatures). The total export has been 18,317 piculs against 19,123 piculs and 25,133 piculs for two previous seasons.

Shipments to America are 9,877 piculs against 9,033 piculs last season and an average of 10,124 piculs for last 10 years.

Resumes.—Crop prospects were favorable and supply available for Export was anticipated to be considerably in excess of last season. Total figures, however, are about the same, due more to restricted demand than to lack of Silk, although Native demand was well up to the average.

The declaration of independence by the Northern Tchung at the end of May, caused native interest to rise to 20 percent and with prospects of the trouble spreading, caused the market to open flat, with disposition on the part of silkmens to meet buyers anticipating covering later at a profit.

To restrict Native demand, caused by the unsettled state of the country. By the middle of June, however, silkmens took a more favorable view of the political situation and finding interior markets firm and rising when they tried to cover, advanced rates. The nomination of the Emperor on July 1 took the market by surprise which went flat, but with renewed orders from America, the market immediately swung round and firmed up. In addition to these factors, the market has had to contend with a sudden proposed increase in freight in August of 100 percent which thanks to the energetic action of the Foreign Silk Association, was postponed for two months. The uncertainty and lack of space, though considering the circumstances, facilities have been better than might have been expected and the usual varieties of exchange, paper in September going over the 5/- mark and the heavy delay in cables, made this season more than usually trying.

An important event is the formation of the International Committee for the improvement of sericulture in China. This is being energetically pushed and is meeting with hearty support by the Chinese. The demand for tested seeds has come from numerous and divergent centers and augurs well for the future, especially if sufficient funds are forthcoming.

Hand Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars opened at Tls. 325 quickly declining to Tls. 600. Best grades coming at Tls. 670. The market firmed up by middle of June and by end of the month Tls. 630 and Tls. 690 for Common and Best was paid. July saw a fair demand and in sympathy with the big business for America and strong interior markets, prices advanced to Tls. 70 and Tls. 715. August and September were dull.

Kung Kee Mars 1 declining to Tls. 590. In October there was more enquiry. Kung Kee Mars rising from Tls. 600 to Tls. 650. Best grades Tls. 680 to Tls. 715, decline in exchange from 5/- in September to 3/11 1/2 in October, holding steady. November was dull, rates falling away to Tls. 595 and Tls. 650 by beginning of December with a further Tls. 20 decline by end of the month. Middle of January Tls. 570 and Tls. 640 advancing by end of month for Common and Best. March saw a small demand. Tls. 600 to Tls. 590. Best declining to Tls. 650. April and May were quiet rates falling away to Tls. 567 1/2 and Tls. 630 for Best with a further fall to Tls. 610 for the latter.

New Style.—Best grades opened early in June at Tls. 735 for M H Y Blue Dragon Ex. Medium grades at Tls. 670 for No. 1. A good business was done right into early July, price advancing to Tls. 760 with a further spurt towards end of the month, forcing rates to Tls. 780 for Best. Medium selling at Tls. 730. Total settlements 6,000 bales. From then onwards America was out of the market till middle of March when M H Y came at Tls. 700. This was the precursor of heavy buying in early April Best 685/90, Medium 635, which continued during the month, when stocks were practically cleared, generally at about foreign rates, though some non favorites, more especially in medium grades, showed a bigger drop. Prices closed at Tls. 100 decline from top rates in July but exchange was 4/8 against 4/0 4 m/s documents.

Steam Filatures.—Shipments to Europe are 17,757 bales against 16,903 bales. To America 10,882 bales against 12,887 bales and an average of bales 8,482 for last 10 years. Total shipments are bales 28,639 against 29,790 bales last season.

The market opened in April with a steady demand for America and by the end of the month some 2,000 bales were settled, when Lyons showed more interest and by July, November shipment was generally required. The cocoon market opened strong but the political news caused a temporary weakness of only short duration however, and prices recovered the decline and established an advance. In August the purchase of 2,500 bales in a single transaction at some Tls. 20/30 decline, caused some excitement but the advance in exchange made cost far above parity of other silks so did not encourage further operations. Some 2/3rds of supplies were then contracted for.

Market continued to rule dull and in December a deputation from the filatures left for Japan to endeavor to come to some agreement to keep up prices. In February/March Lyons showed some interest followed by America in middle of March when a good business was booked at Tls. 100 decline from top rates of Best choice. Wild Silk.—Shipments are 11,364

bales against 13,371 bales, including 1,197 bales Local Ports and Japan against 859 bales previous season. Tussock Filatures, 8 Cocoons.—Shipments to New York are bales 6,876 against 11,684 bales and 13,979 bales the two previous seasons and an average of 8,305 bales for last 10 years.

Best grades were done at Tls. 500 av. in June, advancing Tls. 20 by the end of month with a premium for prompt shipment. In July Tls. 550 av. was paid for stock with Tls. 530/40 for delivery. From then onwards, market was dull when in September at Tls. 200 decline a small business took place which increased in October: Tls. 345/65 av. Market eased away till end of November when a good business was done at Tls. 237 1/2/300 av. which proved bottom price. Silkmens advanced rates in view of higher rates paid for Japan, for which country there has been an unusually heavy demand, but it was not till end of January that this market showed renewed interest at Tls. 340 av. advancing Tls. 15. In March to early April a big continuous business took place, rates rising from Tls. 335 av. to Tls. 360 av. on which later basis prices have ruled firm.

Yellow Silk.—Shipments to Europe are 2,061 bales against 2,389 bales. To other ports 11,754 bales against 14,532 bales for previous season, totalling 13,755 bales against 16,228 bales.

Yellow Steam Filatures.—Shipments are 2,883 bales against 3,973 bales.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 6 and 7.—Following were the prices realised at the Auction his week:—

Sheet	per picul.
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ \$50/74
Smoked Good Ribbed	57/60
Smoked Fine Plain	58/65
Smoked Good Plain	58/65
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	58/65
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	58/65
Unsmoked Fine Plain	58/65
Unsmoked Good Plain	58/65
Creepe	
Fine Pale Thin	97/73
Good Pale Thin	74/67
Good Pale Blanket	74/67
Good Brown Blanket	74/67
Good Brown	69/58
Good Dark	49/47
Scrap	28/12
Virgin and Pressed	19
Loose	NIL
Sheet: Cupwashing	40/35
Catagol for:—	
Sale, pels. 24,415 (about 1,453 tons).	
Sold, pels. 9,583 (about 565 tons).	

The quantity of rubber catalogued for sale at this week's auction was unusually large, about 1,450 tons, owing to rather heavy arrivals from Java. This circumstance, in conjunction with the fact that many of the buyers, who had been abstained from buying on account of the difficulties in obtaining import licences into U.S.A., tended to weaken the market considerably. Both Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Fine Pale Crepe sold yesterday morning from \$79 to \$75. Most interest, however, was shown in the former grade, and in the afternoon Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet reached \$80, while Fine Pale Crepe sold at \$75/74.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet was in fairly good demand, whereas Good Pale Crepe met with only slight competition. Plain Smoked Sheet, Unsmoked Sheet of both descriptions, and Blankets were not in evidence. Fallow and Fine Brown Crepes found ready buyers at a decline on the week of about \$4 while there were hardly any enquiries for Good Brown, Dark and Amurk Crepes, which grades show average declines of \$6 to \$8. Only one lot of Scrap was sold.

At the continuation of the sale this morning Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet was again in good demand at prices ranging from \$80 to 74, whereas Fine Pale Crepe was easier at \$74/73. Other Grades were mostly unchanged.

(Meyer and Messer.)

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 21.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B.	4 s. d.
f. o. b. (Nom.)	120 5 0
American Electrolytic 99 90%	125 0 0
Copper f. o. b.	Nominal
Lead f. o. b.	29 0 0
Standard Tin (3 Month)	328 10 0
Standard Tin (6 Month)	328 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, June 21.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2 1/2% for a-c.	45 1/2
Cheques on London at Par	27.16 1/2
T.T. on London at New York G.S.	48 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	48 3/4
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	3 1/2%
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good	28.2d.
Fair Sakellaries	17.56d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	22.2d.
Plantation Rubber July (paid)	28.2 1/2d.
Tornby's 3 1/2 lb. Shirts	30s.
Calvert's 10 lb. Shirts	Unquoted
Taylor's 40s. Yarn	

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, June 21.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Steady.	
Previous quotation, London, June 20.	
Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Steady.	
Last Quotation, London, June 19.	
Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Steady.	

Shell Transport and Trading Company

We are informed that the Directors of the "Shell" Company have declared a second interim dividend of 5/- per share (Coupon No. 30) free of Income Tax on account of profit last year. The dividend is payable on July 5.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 21.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe.	Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market. Dull.	
Previous quotation, London, June 20.	
Spot: 2s. 3d. Paid.	
October to December: 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market. Losing.	
Quiet.	
London, June 19.	
Spot: 2s. 2d. Paid.	
October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market. Steadier.	

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 20.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Goodmiddling Americans	22.67d.
July 22.01d.	
October 19.49d.	

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination Mails.

Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily.

Train a.m. p.m.

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00

Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00

Nanking all River Ports11.30

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 27	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
July 23	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Ratori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 28	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Tateyama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 28	—	Kobe	Mihima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 1	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 2	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 3	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marseilles	Salmon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 25	4.00	Ningpo	Kianlung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	11.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	noon	Takao, P'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 26	—	Hongkong	Hsien	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	4.30	Ningpo	Kwangtung	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, & C'lon	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
June 30	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
July 3	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 9	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 16	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 25	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
June 25	noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 25	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	noon	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Koonshing	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
June 29	2.00	Dairen, direct	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 29	10.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 2	2.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 6	6.00	W'wei, C'foo & Antung	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuokwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Lanyu	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 24	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 24	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningmiao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
June 24	—	Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 24	—	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
June 24	—	Hankow	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June 24	—	Dairen	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 23 noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 23	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinning	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 24	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Yangtze Maru Capt. E. Taniguchi will be dispatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3258.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Steamer Kiangyang, tons 2174 Capt. Bennett, will leave on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyang, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Fenyang Maru Capt. S. Taniguchi, will be dispatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, June 26, at about 12 o'clock mid-

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 25, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtung, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsien Peking, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday June 26 at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

POOCHOW.—The Steamer Hsien, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtung, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be dispatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf Wednesday, June 26, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Kaifong, Capt. E. J. Pattinson, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be dispatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on July 16, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 2, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be dispatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & AN-TUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto will be dispatched on Thursday, June 27, tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to T.K.K. N. Alexander Manager.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. at Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. at Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

Thursday, June 27, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the T.K.K. at Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Monday, July 1, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails for the R.V.F. at Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Linch T. Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungliang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsien Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

S.S. VENEZUELA ... July 20

For Hongkong via Manila

S.S. VENEZUELA ... June 29

S.S. ECUADOR ... July 27

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FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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KOREA MARU ... 20,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918
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The Kailan Mining Administration

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18236

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18471 J.26.

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attached; with or without board.
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18410

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moderate rates. 12a Quinsan Gar-
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18467 J.25.

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18401

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18367

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